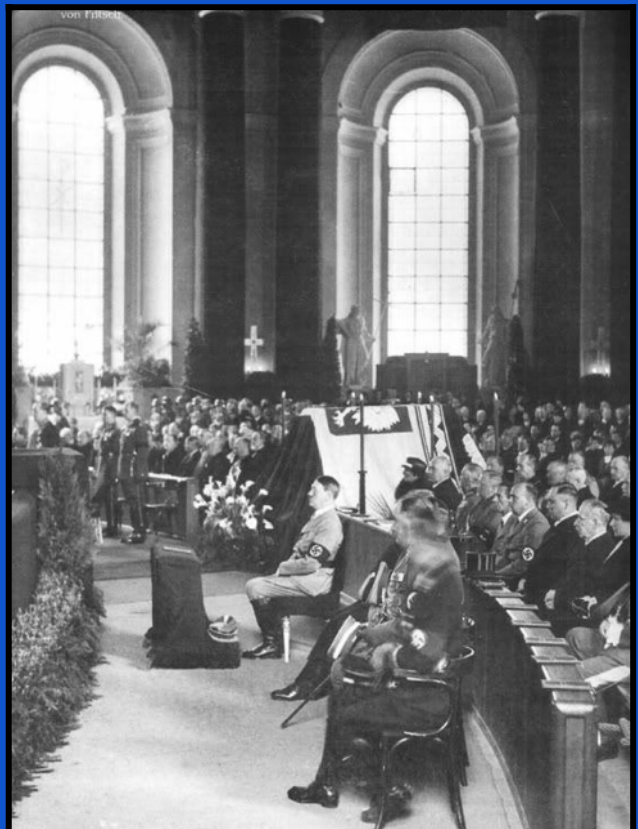


WAS HITLER CATHOLIC?



Cover page images clockwise from top-right: 1. Adolf Hitler as Godfather at the baptism of the Goering family's baby; 2. Adolf Hitler in front of the Holy Relic of the sword that pierced Christ; 3. Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler at Quedlinburg Abbey; 4. Adolf Hitler at St. Hedwig's Cathedral in Berlin for requiem mass of Polish Field Marshall General Józef Pilsudski.

BY:



Christopher Reid
THE AUSTRALIAN CHRISTIAN FASCISTS

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INTRODUCTION:

Both National Socialist neo-pagans and most Catholics, as well as Protestants will all claim that Hitler was not a Christian. They are all strangely united in this. To do so, they all use their own personally subjective criteria.

Neo-Pagans will adopt Hitler as their own. Protestants will accuse Hitler of either being a Catholic or a pagan, depending on how anti-Catholic their inclination is, so it is really little bearing on seeking the truth, it is really about slandering their spiritual opponent, not historical accuracy. Mainstream Catholics in the same way, desperate to conform to the post-World War 2 narrative about national socialists and to be respected in the eyes of a non-Catholic world will also try to say that Hitler was a pagan (after all modern neo-pagans say he was) and less commonly, or that he was a protestant.



Mother Mary with the Holy Child Jesus Christ, oil on canvas by Adolf Hitler (1913)¹

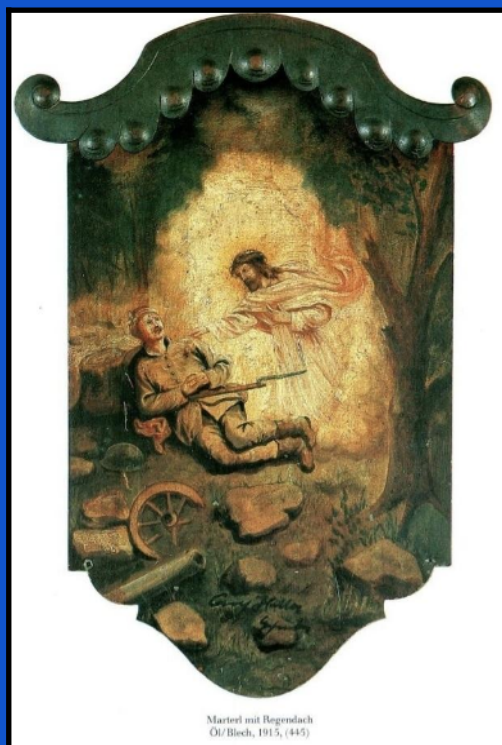
The judgement about whether Hitler was a Christian, rests largely on the beliefs that:

- 1) The National Socialists committed “The Holocaust”**
- 2) Hitler started World War 2 with aggression and planned to control the world**
- 3) There were existential conflicts between the Christian churches and the Reich**

¹ “Hitler’s Art.” *Sunday Observer—Sri Lanka’s English Newspaper*, 20 Sept. 2015, <https://archives.sundayobserver.lk/2015/09/20/spe-art-01.asp>

It's well shown, through the historical record, that the Holocaust as told by Western intelligentsia to the masses is largely a lie and a product of war-time atrocity propaganda. The lie continues because it provides power to certain ideologies and groups within society. It's beyond the scope of this pamphlet to go through all the proofs, the appendix will provide further references.

That Hitler started World War 2, is another foundational myth of the post-war order. Already at the end of World War 2, books were being written by political commentators questioning the narrative that Britain, France and America were innocent boy scouts wanting to avoid war before September 1st, 1939 and that they played no role in precipitating the war. Their only fault was appeasement and not stopping Hitler earlier.



The Appearance of Christ to Hitler by Adolf Hitler
(1915)²

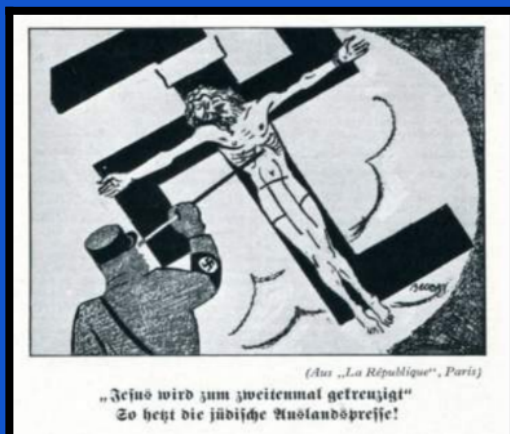
The historical evidence, despite what popular historical narratives put out to the masses, is that Hitler was manipulated into being forced to invade Poland, and Poland itself was manipulated into being aggressive against Germany, and actually making the first military manoeuvres, which Germany responded to with war. Again, several references will be provided that cover this thesis in the appendix.

Thirdly, it is claimed that because there were conflicts between the government and the churches proves that the German government (and

² "The Appearance of Christ to Hitler" - <https://varjag-2007.livejournal.com/403613.html>

therefore Hitler) were anti-Christian. Paring back the sensationalist propaganda used on both sides in Germany, at the heart of the debate was not religion, but education. People are sentimentalizing Christian history if they believe there was a time of perfect utopian cooperation in the realm of politics and the overlap of secular matters and spirituality. The reorganisation of the German education system did not start in 1933 with the NSDAP coming to power, but with the unification of the Reich in 1871 under Bismarck. The Catholic Kingdoms, whilst still keeping their Catholic monarchical princedoms, were united with Prussia and other Protestant Kingdoms under the Head of the King of Prussia as ruler of the whole Empire. After World War I, the Empire was decentralised into a secular republic, with states given broad autonomy. When the NSDAP came to power and authority vested in Chancellor Adolf Hitler with the Enabling Act, the Reich again went back to the centralisation process, so that every region was treated equally in terms of resources. For education this meant the standardisation of education through a public-school system, so students all across the Reich had the same educational opportunities, and were learning under the same methods and to the same standards. When the education system was under the complete control of churches, there was no standardisation; the wealthiest local church would be able to hire the best teachers and pay the best salaries to attract them, since their congregations were wealthier. On the other hand, in this system, because of this lack of standards, it meant many of the parochial schools only knew how to really teach religion, as the nuns and priests in many cases (or pastors) had no further professional training in other subjects.

Christianity or no Christianity, in politics or any other adversarial environment is to stake out the most advantageous claim from your own side, and then the compromises worked inwards. In studying the dispute (what some will call persecution) with the Churches, this is exactly what we see happening.



Foreign Paris press anti-German cartoon portraying Nazis as anti-Christ vs. a 1937 procession of Catholics in Germany proceeding openly on the street

This booklet is meant for people with knowledge of the debate about whether Hitler was a Christian, and people who believe they have done their due research and have read both authentic writings of Hitler (Mein Kampf) and fraudulent writings (Hitler Diaries, Table Talks, etc.). People fighting to say Hitler wasn't Christian will also rely on sources not by Hitler, such as the fact that Alfred Rosenberg was in charge of German cultural policy, and attribute Rosenberg's private beliefs as the Reich government or Hitler's beliefs.

The other failure of the "Hitler wasn't Christian" camp is their imposition of the expectation of what a Christian in public life should look like due to modern cultural influences of America and evangelical protestant preachers. If Hitler failed in just one aspect in their eyes, then it's enough to say he wasn't a Christian. Traditional Catholics will impose the expectation of a kind of mythical Catholic monarch standard, who is a quasi-pope or at least a theological scholar to be constantly preaching every catholic dogma. This is Plato's "Philosopher King" concept. Neither are appropriate. This camp will also rely on revisionist historian David Irving's assessment that Adolf Hitler was not a Christian. David Irving is a classical liberal and atheist. He also deceived people into thinking Hitler wasn't Christian, because he pledged by his word that the works "Hitler's Table Talks" was authentic, despite knowing they were not and colluding with known Zionists. His expectation of what a Christian is, is clouded by his classic liberalism and not on the standards of the day Adolf Hitler lived in.

Neither criteria of the *Hitler-wasn't-Christian* camp are objective. Neither criteria, even by lay Catholics, are based on what the Catholic Church teaches for someone to be a member of the Church. Since that is what Adolf Hitler was raised as and never repudiated in public or in private, it is the Catholic Church which we must look to for help in what is the criteria to measure him by.

This booklet is not going to examine whether Hitler is in heaven, which would be another topic of how "good" of a Catholic-Christian Hitler was, but merely did he meet the minimum criteria according to Catholic teaching to be a Catholic-Christian and therefore the afford the potential opportunity that he could go to purgatory/heaven, not a statement that he is there.

THE CRITERIA FOR BEING A MEMBER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Fortunately, it is easy to find what the Catholic Church considers as a minimum standard of belief for a baptised Catholic to remain a member of the Church.

The first main criteria for being a member of the Catholic Church is that a person must be baptised according to the method of the Catholic Church and a desire to be a member of the Catholic Church. It is accepted Hitler was baptised as a Catholic and later attended a Catholic school, and receive his confirmation when he reached the age of reason.

Below are excerpts from the 1913 Catholic Encyclopedia. This would have been the best source at the time of Hitler's life to understand Catholic teaching and judge Hitler at that time.

From the Catholic Encyclopedia on "Sanctifying Grace":³

How many truths of faith must one expressly (*fide explicita*) believe under command (*necessitate praecepti*)? Theologians say that an ordinary Catholic must expressly know and believe the most important dogmas and the truths of the moral law, for instance:

- the Apostles' Creed
- the Decalogue (10 Commandments)
- the six precepts of the Church:
 - a) to go to Mass and refrain from servile work on Sundays and holy days,
 - b) to go to Confession at least once a year,
 - c) to receive the Eucharist at least once a year, during the Easter Season,
 - d) to observe the days of fasting and abstinence,
 - e) to help to provide for the needs of the Church according to one's abilities and station in life
 - f) to obey the marriage laws of the Church
- the Seven Sacraments (baptism, confirmation, eucharist, holy orders, marriage, confession, extreme unction)
- the Our Father

Greater things are, of course, expected from the educated, especially from catechists, confessors, preachers wherefore

³ Pohle, Joseph. "Sanctifying Grace." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 6. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1909. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/06701a.htm>.

upon these the study of theology rests as an obligation.

If the question be put: In how many truths as a means (*necessitate medii*) must one believe to be saved? many catechists answer six things:

- 1) God's existence;
- 2) an eternal reward;
- 3) the Trinity;
- 4) the Incarnation;
- 5) the immortality of the soul;
- 6) the necessity of Grace.

Whether Hitler 100% fulfilled the duties as a Catholic, that is not the question of this pamphlet. Not fulfilling duties is a mortal sin under Catholicism and can be rectified through the sacrament of confession. A mortal sin under Catholic teaching does not cut one away from being a member of the Church, but it makes them a “dead member” until they confess their sin.⁴ Unrepentant mortal sins is what cuts someone off from heaven.



Foreign Lithuanian press Anti-Nazi cartoon in the foreign press showing the Nazis destroying a cross on a church vs. a Catholic procession in 1937 in German proceeding openly on the street.

If you will notice the Catholic Encyclopedia article says greater things are expected from the educated. While Hitler may have been well read in basic politics, philosophy, and engaged in a variety of personal intellectual pursuits and therefore intelligent, in modern terms that would make him informally educated. In 1913, educated would mean someone had to have

⁴ Catechism of Pope St. Pius X, Ninth Article of the Creed, questions 26 and 30.
<https://www.ewtn.com/catholicism/library/catechism-of-st-pius-x-1286>

had formal training in theology, philosophy or the humanities through a university.

Hitler was a soldier without formal schooling beyond the German/Austrian gymnasiums (secondary school). It is therefore disingenuous for traditional Catholics to impose on Hitler a higher theological expectation than his state in life. Even becoming Chancellor does not change Hitler's spiritual state in life in relation to the Catholic Church with respect to what he should know as a layman with no more than secondary school formal training. As a catholic he would have been raised to know his catechism of the basic beliefs of the Catholic Church.

With respect to the minimum knowledge to be a lay Catholic, and the minimum truths necessary for an ordinary Catholic to at least have the potential opportunity to have salvation, in no public statements or in the private writings of Mein Kampf does Hitler repudiate these essential beliefs. Hitler had regular private meetings with the Bishops in the 3rd Reich, and Bishops are ultimately responsible on behalf of the Church for the salvation of souls under their care. They would have been concerned for the salvation of their political leader's soul, especially one that professed to be Catholic. No German Bishop publicly or in their private writings ever said Hitler had abandoned the Catholic faith. While it could be argued the Bishops were afraid to publicly state this as it might have the opposite of the desired effect, their silence on the issue in their private writings both diaries and letters, is surprising where they are only sharing their personal thoughts themselves or to close associates, not planning for them to be published. In fact, despite the Church-Reich conflict, the Bishops continued to place their faith in Hitler, and that he was sent by Divine Providence. Adolf Hitler never encouraged a conflict with the Churches, these conflicts were all from the lower echelons of the Reich. That being said, one must understand German Culture. Our English-speaking culture is based on politeness to avoid conflict to the point of deception or dishonesty, or else to portray oneself as the higher-minded person. In German culture this is seen as weak and dishonourable. So, to our Anglo-American ears, the forceful statements made by both the Bishops and the Reich against each other is seen as scandalous, meanwhile in German culture this is a sign of strength, integrity and honesty and then one can come to an honest and truthful resolution.

Christians, such as traditional Catholics will then try to make the argument that since Hitler was Chancellor who claimed to be Christian, he should have eliminated people like Alfred Rosenberg and others with beliefs contrary to the Catholic Church in the government, and publicly affirm the old testament against those voice in the Reich saying the Old Testament should be "abolished", etc.

Again, the people saying Hitler “woulda, coulda, shoulda” haven’t looked to the Church teachings on the role of the laity. We can look to what the Catholic encyclopedia said about the laity and their public role:

Catholic Encyclopedia “laity”:

When there is question, therefore, of the official teaching of religious doctrine, the laity is neither competent *nor authorised to speak in the name of God and the Church* (cap. xii et sq., lib. V, tit. vii, “de haereticis”). Consequently, they are *not allowed* to preach in church, or *to undertake to defend the Catholic doctrine in public discussions with heretics*.⁵

Adolf Hitler was a Catholic laity, and according to Catholic teaching, it was not his role to defend Catholic doctrine in public, nor even speak in the name of the Church. That is a role for the priests and Bishops.

Many Catholics may try to argue “If Hitler was Catholic, why don’t we have lots of photos of him at Church, or going to confession, or talking about the rosary, or...” and the list could continue.



Foreign Oslo press claiming Nazis are beating Christians vs. a 1937 public procession of Catholic priests on the streets of Germany

To that the response is, Germany of the 1930s is not the same as today’s cultural western celebrity worship. The idea of constantly following every movement of a celebrity came out of Hollywood that began in the 1930s. But that was not most of the West in the 1930s. Democratically elected politicians happily will use churches as photo ops so will encourage

⁵ Boudinhon, Auguste. “Laity.” *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 8. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1910. <https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08748a.htm>.

the press to make it a news story to help with their re-election. But even this is modern. Going to newspaper archives, you won't find people daily pronouncing on whether or not the Canadian, British, Australian Prime Ministers went to Church and how often, neither the British Monarch, or when Germany was a monarchy or the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would you find such articles about whether they went to Church on Sunday. Their appearance at public churches would only be mentioned in special public celebrations. The other point is, unlike secular republics, for these religious monarchs, to make their everyday Sunday duties a spectacle about themselves would take the focus off of God. Going to Church on Sunday in a deeply religious society would simply not be newsworthy, since it was seen as a minimum obligation. Even then Monarch's would have had their own private chapels and not go to a church that was for the common people. Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, but the post-war narrative exploits this absence as "proof" to deceive Christians.

Some people will claim that Hitler's religion changed, that early on he may have been Catholic, but by World War 2, he was frustrated with Christianity and repudiated it (the basis of fraudulent writings of *Hitler's Table Talks*⁶⁷ and *The Hitler Diaries*⁸). However, we see, in 1942, in the depths of World War 2:

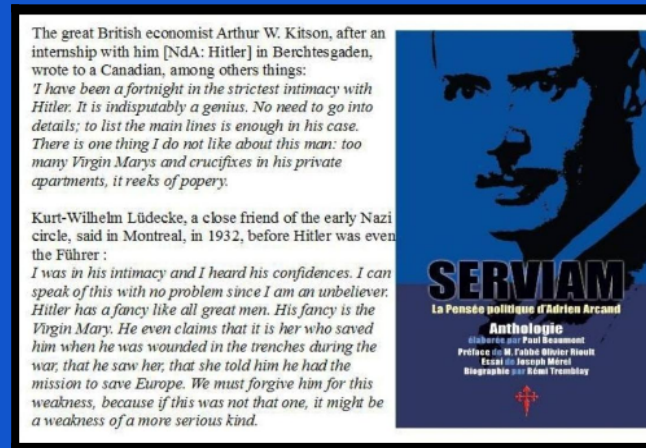


As one last source to consider are the writings of Adrien Arcand, a French-Canadian Fascist from the 1930s quoting non-Catholics who met Hitler in the 1930s⁹:

⁶ Carrier, Richard C. "Hitler's Table Talk": Troubling Finds." *German Studies Review*, vol. 26, no. 3, Oct. 2003, p. 561, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1432747>. Accessed 28 Mar. 2022.

⁷ Nilsson, Mikael. "Hugh Trevor-Roper and the English Editions of Hitler's Table Talk and Testament." *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 51, no. 4, 27 July 2016, pp. 788–812, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022009415619689>. Accessed 23 Jan. 2021.

⁸ Fogarty, Kieran. "Hitler Diaries | Diaries Attributed to Hitler." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13 Jan. 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hitler-Diaries>.



In conclusion, based on the very own criteria of the Church Hitler professed to be a member of, what we can see through Hitler's political writings and public statements is that he was a Catholic layman with a secondary school education and soldier, in the role of Chancellor over a Reich that was 2/3rds Protestant and 1/3rd Catholic, that he met the criteria of beliefs of membership in the Catholic Church. People may wish more personally, but then they are projecting their wishes into a cultural and historical background they are not a part of, and foreign to.

⁹ Beaumont, Paul. *The Political Ideology of Adrien Arcand*. edited by Jill McKraken, Antelope Hill Publishing, 2022, pp. 170–171, https://www.archive.org/details/serviam-the-political-ideology-of-adrien-arcand-th_221029_224415.

POSITIVE CHRISTIANITY

A second objection many people will use is the National Socialist doctrine of “Positive Christianity” to argue against the National Socialists and Hitler in particular as somehow actually being anti-Christian. They will portray it as a creation by Hitler to dupe Christians into following an anti-Christian pagan party.

The official position of Positive Christianity is outlined in Adolf Hitler’s book “Mein Kampf”, under point 24 of the NSDAP party policy:

24. We demand freedom for all religious faiths in the state, insofar as they do not endanger its existence or offend the moral and ethical sense of the Germanic race. The party as such represents the point of view of a positive Christianity without binding itself to any one particular confession. It fights against the Jewish materialist spirit within and without, and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our people can only come about from the principle: Common Good before Individual Good.¹⁰

At most a Catholic could argue, it could be argued the NSDAP did not commit to implementing a totally Catholic state. However, with a 66% majority protestant nation, even the Catholic Church knew this was a non-starter, not demanding that of the 3rd Reich, it worked within the realm of reality. Pope Leo XIII made peace with Otto von Bismarck, head of Imperial Germany after the kulturkampf, and the German Catholic Church started flourishing in the 1880s.

As for the idea of the phrase “positive Christianity”, just like the swastika, it was a phrase in use amongst religious and academia circles before Hitler became involved in politics or was even born. The phrase Positive Christianity was used in reaction to the enlightenment ideas of a secular state, where religion played no visible role in politics and the public realm, but relegated to one’s private life, i.e. negativity Christianity).

Again, looking at the Catholic Encyclopedia, we can find four references to positive Christianity pre-dating 1913, well before Hitler had any political ambitions.

Anton Günther was a Catholic philosopher of the early 19th century. He worked to oppose the errors of the enlightenment philosophers that led to pantheism and atheism. Under the article about his life it notes he wrote a treatise entitled *Introduction to the Speculative Theology of Positive Christianity*. Without explaining in detail his beliefs, we can quote the Catholic Encyclopedia about Günther - “Günther was a faithful Catholic and a devout

¹⁰ Hitler, Adolf. *Mein Kampf* (Vol. 2). pg. 368. Thomas Dalton Translation. Clemens & Blair, LLC, 7 Dec. 2018. http://www.archive.org/details/mein-kampf-dalton-translation-vol-2_202210.

priest. His philosophical labours were at any rate a sincere and honest endeavour to promote the triumph of positive Christianity over those systems of philosophy which were inimical to it.”.¹¹

On the topic of Denmark, it mentions how the Christian existentialist philosopher was an opponent of positive Christianity back in the early 19th century—Søren Kierkegaard (d. 1855), at first an opponent of both Rationalism and the orthodox theology, then an enemy of the State Church and of official, or rather of all positive, Christianity, did more than Grundtvig to shatter to its very foundation the Danish Church as reconstructed by the kings of the Reformation period.¹²

On the topic of the establishment of the University of Münster in 1771 by Freiherr von Fürstenberg, the article notes—He filled it with the spirit of positive Christianity, so that it had a beneficent influence at a time when rationalistic philosophy and false enlightenment appeared everywhere.¹³

On the topic of the Kulturkampf that occurred in Germany in the 1870s, the Catholic Encyclopedia notes it was liberals who were opposed to all forms of positive Christianity - (1) Moritz von Blankenburg was the leader of the Prussian Conservatives. From the first he declared himself openly and clearly in Parliament for an anti-Roman policy. The Conservatives represented the orthodox Protestants of Prussia, themselves threatened by the Liberal movement at that time opposed to all positive Christianity.¹⁴

Therefore, on the subject of Positive Christianity, it was a perfectly normative concept that most well-educated Christians at the time would have understood and the National Socialists did not re-interpret the definition. History has been re-written by the victors of World War 2 who are the enemies of Christ.

What about the “pagan” Alfred Rosenberg?

The next line of argument some Christians will use is that Alfred Rosenberg was part of the 3rd Reich government as a head of the department for the intellectual and ideological education of the NSDAP (“Amt Rosenberg”). He was a “pagan” who taught “blood and soil”, and the Catholic

¹¹ Lauchert, Friedrich. "Anton Günther." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 7. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1910. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07085a.htm>.

¹² Wittmann, Pius. "Denmark." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 4. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1908. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04722c.htm>.

¹³ Engelkemper, Wilhelm. "University of Münster." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 10. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1911. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/10639a.htm>.

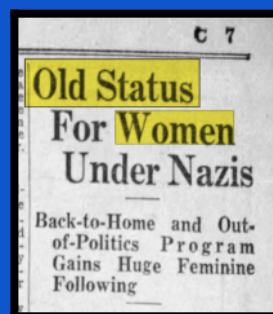
¹⁴ Spahn, Martin. "Kulturkampf." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 8. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1910. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08703b.htm>.

Church put his book *The Myth of the 20th Century* on its index of forbidden books. The line of thinking goes that Hitler could not have been a Christian if he appointed such a man to head the cultural department.

The response to this is, the appointment of someone based on their qualities to run a department does not mean endorsing the person's private beliefs. Most people have never read Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, and many fewer still have read *The Myth of the 20th Century*, because it has very rarely been published in English, and certainly has not been encouraged to be read. Because of this ignorance people in influential positions can get the public to easily confuse what was contained in each book, mixing up the two, believing what Alfred Rosenberg said was what Adolf Hitler said. Also, since very few people have ever read *The Myth of the 20th Century*, it is very easy for the religious thought leaders corrupted by our liberal western democracies to make all sorts of false claims to the public about what it contains.

It also should be said that Alfred Rosenberg was not raised in the Catholic faith, he was raised Lutheran and then abandoned that denomination. So, his personal criticisms on the Church were not something unique, but standard reformation polemics.

The Myth of the 20th Century was first published in 1930. The earliest mention of Rosenberg's book in English speaking newspapers was in 1932, two years after it was first published. The articles don't criticise the book for being "anti-Christian" or supporting paganism, but for promoting the traditional/primary role of women in the nation is to be a wife and mother, not leading and running political organizations.¹⁵



¹⁵ "Old Status for Women Under Nazis: Back-To-Home and Out of Politics Programme Gains Huge Feminine Following." *Hartford Daily Courant*, 24 July 1932, p. C7. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

In regards to Christianity, while Rosenberg attacks the established Churches on the one hand, not because of their belief in Christ, but for their inability to focus on the Good of the nation, being divided over dogmas. Rosenberg affirms his belief in Christ in his book. He considers the changes of the past 100 years from when he was writing a tragedy for the churches as they became more materialistic (in the metaphysical meaning, not simply to mean acquiring material possessions)¹⁶. The most cited man in Rosenberg's book is a Catholic mystic Priest, Fr. Eckhart von Hochheim (Meister Eckhart). He praises St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Francis of Assisi, the high art and ritual in Catholic life. Most of his book is not about religion, but the arts and culture of the nation, which isn't contrary to traditional Catholic thinking. When he actually gets to writing practically about what is policy would be for Germany it's pretty tame and does not support persecuting the established denominations, but setting up another Church that would compete to draw members, from Ch. 11:

“A German church must therefore, from the start, reject financial dependence on the state. It must only claim freedom for growth, so that its believers are not harmed by the ways of the old churches. It will be given space and buildings according to the number of believers it has attracted. The same measure must then also be applied to other denominations. The Catholics and Protestants must secure their church through voluntary contributions. They must raise their funds through pledges, not by threats. Thus, religion will be supported according to its acceptance, not according to its political power. Only through such a measure can a statesman be just on all sides. He will separate the religious struggle of the individual and of the groups from the political struggle of the whole.”¹⁷

It is the Myth of the 20th Century that formed the basis for the creation of the German Christian Movement, which did not have the success that was expected, it was mostly formed out of members of the Evangelical Church, and they would struggle to have a hierarchy, being a decentralised congregation. Ultimately the National Socialists stayed neutral on the question of Churches leaving it to Germans to decide how to practice their faith.

This is not to say the Catholic Church was wrong to place it on the index of forbidden books, and it was the beliefs of the new German Christian Movement that was criticised in Pope Pius XI's encyclical *Mit Brennender Sorge*, not National Socialist ideology. The German Faith Movement received no preferential support and had to gain its own followers organically. Alfred

¹⁶ Rosenberg, Alfred. *The Myth of the 20th Century*. 1937. edited by Thomas Dalton, 4th ed., CLEMENS & BLAIR, LLC, 2021, p. 368, https://www.archive.org/details/the-myth-of-the-20th-century_202206/.

¹⁷ Rosenberg, Alfred. *The Myth of the 20th Century*. 1937. edited by Thomas Dalton, 4th ed., CLEMENS & BLAIR, LLC, 2021, p. 372, https://www.archive.org/details/the-myth-of-the-20th-century_202206/.

Rosenberg's private opinions on religion, scripture etc. cannot be imputed to Adolf Hitler.

Pope Pius XI in 1937 issued the encyclical *Mit Brennender Sorge* (With Burning Concern) about the church conflict and other ideas floating around in the Reich media. The encyclical never forbade Germany from pursuing a racist policy of preserving the German people, the encyclical never says every race in the Reich must be treated equally. Catholics will love to quote paragraph eight about the error of divinizing race to an idolatrous level (i.e. equating God and the Germanic race as being the same, being immortal and therefore not capable of going to hell), but forget everything else. The encyclical never mentions Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, Alfred Rosenberg or his book, nor National Socialism. The encyclical affirms under paragraph 34:

“No one would think of preventing young Germans from establishing a true ethnical community in a noble love of freedom and loyalty to their country. What We object to is the voluntary and systematic antagonism raised between national education and religious duty. That is why we tell the young: Sing your hymns to freedom, but do not forget the freedom of the children of God. Do not drag the nobility of that freedom in the mud of sin and sensuality.”¹⁸

So, the point is that there were SOME people in the Reich, but not all, promoting race to the point where morality did not matter, and the Pope is saying that belief actually sullies the race that they are trying to ennoble.

Some may state that Alfred Rosenberg during World War 2 in October, 1941 wrote a secret 30 point plan to abolish the Catholic and Protestant Churches in creating the Reich Church after the war.¹⁹ It wasn't really secret, but published by the British to American papers during World War 2.²⁰ In his interrogation after the war, the U.S. interrogator says it's an “alleged” plan, pointing out that U.S. interrogators had doubts about the claim Rosenberg proposed such a scheme, meaning they did not have proof. Rosenberg, who has nothing to lose at this point and really if he was a proud National Socialist and made such a plan, would have remembered such an important scheme, yet he denies writing such a plan, nor ever supported any such legislation to significantly affect the established churches.²¹ Despite no proof of Alfred Rosenberg writing such a plan, books and sites like Wikipedia will write it out as being authentic.

¹⁸ Pope Pius XI. “*Mit Brennender Sorge*.” *The Holy See*, 14 Mar. 1937.
<https://www.papalencyclicals.net/pius11/p11brenn.htm>.

¹⁹ *Religion in Nazi Germany*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_Nazi_Germany

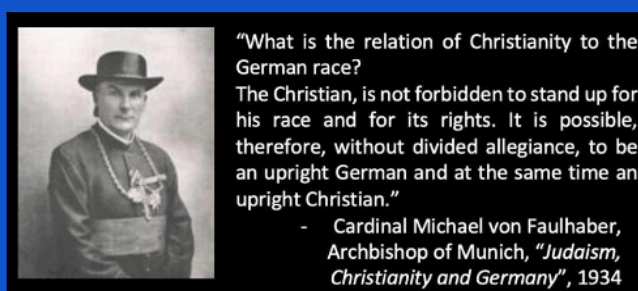
²⁰ “Tenets of Reported Nazi Religion—Blood and Iron vs. Love and Mercy.” *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, 30 Oct. 1941, p. 5, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

²¹ *Interrogation of Alfred Rosenberg by Lt. Col. T.S. Hinkel*, November 16th, 1945.
<https://digital.library.cornell.edu/catalog/nur01405>

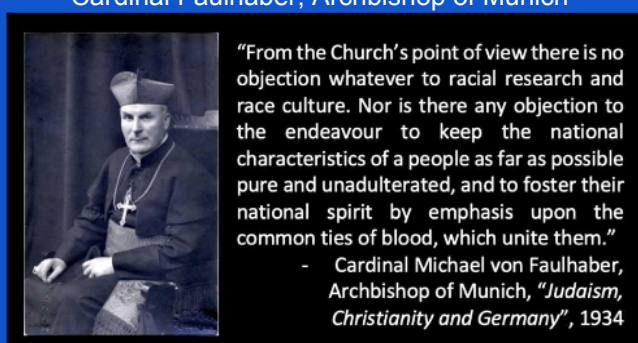
Regarding Mit Brennender Sorge and the issue of race, French Canadian Fascist leader Adrien Arcand has this to say in a letter to the priest of Saint-Joseph-de-Lanoraie in 1961:

"I have read, perhaps one hundred times, in his German, Latin, English and French texts, their encyclical letter, and I have never seen anything that condemns National Socialism. Certainly, there are allusions made against Alfred Rosenberg and his 90,000 Wotanists (against eighty million Germans), but not one [allusion] against Hitler. In better times, I have written to a very high authority to ask—as a Catholic and for the eternal salvation of my soul—that they instruct me on what may be [worthy of condemnation] in Mein Kampf and in the speeches of Hitler. They could not indicate anything that was [worthy of condemnation]. Hitler had lawfully banned "communism, socialism, atheistic and free-thinking clubs, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexual clubs, and Freemasonry." These are all things that the Church has always condemned. As the only true leader of the Western world, he had the immense honour of throwing his armed forces against the USSR. He implemented the Port de Brassard upon the Jews, copying the popes of the Middle Ages who imposed the wearing of badges upon the Jews of that time." ²²

1961 may be too long after World War 1 and by a dedicated fascist to be trustworthy for some people, despite being a Catholic, so let us see what the Archbishop of Munich, Cardinal Michael Faulhaber had to say, on whether Christianity and racialism are incompatible:



Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich²³



Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich²⁴

²² Arcand, Adrien. Letter by Adrien Arcand to the priest of Saint-Joseph-de-Lanoraie regarding Pope Pius XI condemning National Socialism in the encyclical Mit Brennender Sorge, November 27th, 1961. *Serviam: The Political Ideology of Adrien Arcand*. pp. 235. , https://archive.org/details/serviam-the-political-ideology-of-adrien-arcand-th_221029_224415/.

²³ Faulhaber, Cardinal Michael. "Chapter 5—Christianity and Germany." *Judaism, Christianity and Germany*, by Cardinal Michael Von Faulhaber, translated by Rev. George D. Smith, New York, The MacMillan Company, 1934, pp. 107–109, <https://www.archive.org/details/judaismchristian0000faul/mode/2up>.

²⁴ Faulhaber, Cardinal Michael. "Chapter 5—Christianity and Germany." *Judaism, Christianity and Germany*, by Cardinal Michael Von Faulhaber, translated by Rev. George D. Smith, New York, The MacMillan Company, 1934,

How about Catholic “persecution” by the 3rd Reich?

Because winners of wars write the history books, they can paint a very black and white picture, and an especially very black picture of their enemy. The winners of World War 2, was not Catholicism, or Christianity in general, but the enemies of Christ—atheists, liberals, communists and Jews. Newspapers in America believe in democracy, and are indifferent to religion, therefore stories of Christian persecution were a way to virtue-signal and make Christians within those liberal societies believe liberals were a Christian’s best ally. The conflict over confessional schools and youth groups was exploited. The Catholic newspapers in Europe were more nuanced and focused on the specific issue, and so and there are plenty of contemporaneous articles in the 1930s which show that in many cases the NSDAP protected the Catholic faith and encouraged Catholics to profess their faith. Given that the “Church crisis” began in 1937, the following are excerpts from religious papers between 1937 and 1939 that contradict the image of Nazis ripping crosses and preventing Catholics from worshipping.

In January 1937 according to the Catholic newspaper in the UK, *The Tablet*, the head of the Hitler Youth affirmed there should be no religious quarrels in the Hitler Youth Movement and that Christian Youth should not be prevented from exercising their faith²⁵:

GERMANY
The Press

On January 6th, 1937, all German editors were asked to forward to the Government the following information about their papers :—

- (a) The size of their journal ;
- (b) The amount of text for each month of the years 1934, 1935, 1936 ;
- (c) The amount of advertisement print for the same period ;
- (d) The amount of paper used ;
- (e) The progressive development of their journals and the extent of their circulation.

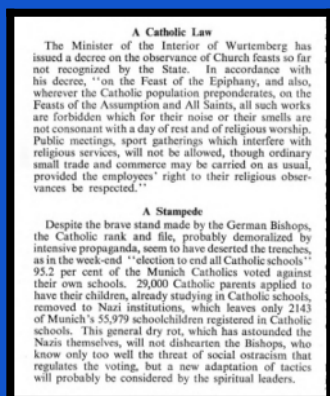
Definite regulations will be issued later. Meanwhile the Press is ordered to reduce its expenses by ten per cent during the month of January, an order which the Press is not to publish.

The few Catholic papers that are still left in existence are expecting further restrictions, had enough as the present ones are. Journalists are no more free to place their copy as they like, and when Herr Goebbels's oracular copy is sent in, they are told where to put it.

It must in all fairness be added that the circulation of the Catholic weeklies has, during these times of stress, leaped up by tens of thousands, in spite of all the restrictions. Editors of Catholic papers are not allowed to accept any advertisements except of a religious character ; every one must be a member of the National-Socialist Reich's Press Bureau, where he is constantly informed what to say and how to say it ; and now with the new four years' plan, editors are told to economize their paper and cut down the size of their journals. But the good work goes on, and it is consoling to think that the same regulations are very successfully killing off the anti-God Press and strangling its propaganda.

Youth and its Religion

The Leader of the German "Hitler Youth," Baldur von Schirag, made on December 12th an important pronouncement regarding the loyalty which the members of his organization owe to their respective Churches : "Now that the 'Hitler Youth' has been adopted by the State as its own, those who join it will have to expect some bitter criticism, but we must welcome them as valuable comrades, remembering that the campaign for the unification of the German youth, with all its bitterness, must now be considered at an end. Any youth who for the moment is still attached to any confessional organization, we must welcome with open arms . . . I leave to the various Churches the task of giving their young people the moral and religious training proper to their confession, and let nobody interfere with this educational task. Now that, since the law of December 1st, the conflict between the 'Hitler Youth' and the confessional organizations has come to an end, I take it as an inevitable and evident consequence that in the frame of the now established State organization, every male and female leader will refrain from any recrimination with reference to past differences, and further, must take care that the loyalty due to the 'Hitler Youth' shall in no way interfere with Sunday worship, nor with any duties of a purely religious character which the various religious confessions may impose on their members."



In February, 1937 The Tablet UK reported that the Reich government affirmed Catholics did not have to work on traditional Catholic feast days.²⁶

It notes that Catholics were enthusiastically leaving the confessional schools out of their own choice. One should ask why? Certainly, they didn't lose the faith, it must have to do with how the schools were being run.

In March 1937, just weeks before the Vatican would issue the Papal encyclical *Mit Brennender Sorge*, which mentions crucifixes being ripped down and altars desecrated, the Vatican's own official newspaper the *L'Osservatore Romano* has an article that religious life is thriving, not suffering "*Fervent Religious Life in Germany Particularly in Munich*"²⁷

²⁶ Anon. "The Church Abroad—Germany: A Catholic Law / a Stampede." *The Tablet (United Kingdom)* Vol. 169 No. 5048, 6 Feb. 1937, p. 194, <https://reader.exacteditions.com/issues/72442/spread/1>.

²⁷ Anon. "Fervida Vita Religiosa in Germania Particolarmente a Monaco (Fervent Religious Life in Germany Particularly in Munich)." *L'Osservatore Romano*, 7 Mar. 1937, p. 1, <https://www.osservatoreromano.va/en/pages/archive.html>.

ULTIMA EDIZIONE L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO

GIORNALE QUOTIDIANO

POLITICO RELIGIOSO

Unico numero

Non prevalendo

CITTÀ DEL VATICANO

Domenica 7 Marzo 1937

Domenica 7 Marzo 1937

Nostre Informazioni

La Santa Sede ha ricevuto con interesse le notizie che pervengono dal Vaticano e da Roma, e ha deciso di pubblicarle in questa rubrica.

Fervida vita religiosa in Germania, particolarmente a Monaco

Stagnato dalla crisi economica, la religione, in Germania, vive una vita di fervore. In particolare a Monaco, dove la vita religiosa è molto intensa. Le chiese sono piene di fedeli, e si celebrano molte funzioni. La Santa Sede ha ricevuto con interesse le notizie che pervengono dal Vaticano e da Roma, e ha deciso di pubblicarle in questa rubrica.

Una donna cattolica nel Gran Cairo

Una donna cattolica, di nome Maria, ha appena ricevuto la visita pastorale del vescovo di Alessandria. La donna è molto devota e pratica la sua religione con grande fervore.

Fuochi conseguenti alle leggi antialcoliche in Brasile

In Brasile, le leggi antialcoliche hanno provocato grandi fuochi. Le chiese sono state incendiate, e molte persone sono state ferite. La Santa Sede ha ricevuto con interesse le notizie che pervengono dal Vaticano e da Roma, e ha deciso di pubblicarle in questa rubrica.

Omaggi e voti dell'Episcopato di Francia al Santo Padre

Generosità, gratitudine, devozione filiale

L'Episcopato di Francia ha inviato al Santo Padre un telegramma di omaggi e voti. Il telegramma esprime la generosità, la gratitudine e la devozione filiale del clero francese verso il Papa.

L'assemblea dell'Episcopato del Cardinale di Parigi

Culto di Cristo, centralità la chiave del

L'assemblea dell'Episcopato di Francia, presieduta dal Cardinale di Parigi, ha discusso la centralità di Cristo nel culto.

La benedizione della Rosa d'Oro

Il Papa ha benedetto la Rosa d'Oro, un simbolo di pace e di unità. La benedizione è stata fatta in una solenne cerimonia, alla presenza di molti cardinali e vescovi.

La "cena" fatta agli Stati Uniti

Il Papa ha fatto una "cena" agli Stati Uniti, un gesto di amicizia e di solidarietà. La cena è stata fatta in una solenne cerimonia, alla presenza di molti cardinali e vescovi.

Le conclusioni di World

Le conclusioni del congresso mondiale della Santa Sede sono state pubblicate. Le conclusioni riguardano la pace, la giustizia e la solidarietà.

La situazione della Spagna

Un appello del Cardinale Arcivescovo di Siviglia

Il Cardinale Arcivescovo di Siviglia ha fatto un appello alla pace in Spagna. Ha chiesto che si cessi il fuoco e che si iniziino le trattative di pace.

Una risposta ai ministri anglosassoni

Il Papa ha risposto ai ministri anglosassoni, esprimendo la sua opinione sulla situazione internazionale.

Problemi del giorno

Il Papa ha discusso i problemi del giorno, come la pace, la giustizia e la solidarietà.

Un trattato germano-sovietico

Il Papa ha commentato il trattato germano-sovietico, esprimendo la sua opinione sulla situazione internazionale.

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At the same time the papal encyclical *Mit Brennender Sorge* was being read out in German Churches, contrary to its own reports in other issues, the British-Catholic *Tablet* newspapers reports that Catholic religious life is flourishing.²⁹

It oddly reports there is a National Socialist campaign against the bible, yet reports bible sales are increasing. If the 3rd Reich was making a campaign against the bible, why would they be permitting expanding sales of the bible? The “Christian persecution” narrative is full of contradictions.

promises.

GERMANY

Catholic Life

In spite of the anti-clerical campaign in Germany, writes a correspondent of the *Times*, religious life, particularly in Munich, is as keen as ever. Every one of the six Masses celebrated in the Central Station between 3 a.m. and 10 a.m., for the benefit of travellers and sportsmen, is attended by congregations of two thousand and over. Letters from the hierarchy are read from the pulpits nearly every Sunday, and eagerly bought from the bookstalls. The 150,000 copies of the Archbishop's letter against Ludendorff were sold in a short time. Closed retreats have increased in numbers, and the National-Socialist campaign against the Bible has roused such interest in the subject that in Munich alone thirty-five weekly Bible lectures are given by the Catholic clergy to satisfy the growing demand. In six months the Rosch edition of the Bible has sold 460,000 copies, and the Stuttgarter-Kepler Bible 100,000 copies. It is the general opinion that grown-ups remain unaffected by the political campaign, but fears are entertained concerning the young, who are in danger of losing the Faith. Meanwhile, the Augustinians, the Palotians and the Marists have received orders from the Bavarian Minister to withdraw from their educational establishments. These religious Orders conducted one training school for teachers, one elementary school, one gymnasium, two lower-middle, and six middle schools.

GERMANY

Atheism and "Positive Christianity"

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* observes that the Catholics in Germany are not the only pebbles on the shore, as the neo-pagans are harassed and persecuted as much as the Christians:

"On the strength of Article Twenty-four of the National Socialist programme, which has it that the party must be ruled on a positively Christian basis, atheists and neo-pagans are quietly but steadily being purged out of the ranks of the party. Or is it assumed that an atheist is necessarily a Communist in disguise? The motive is not unlikely, and would be very near the truth. At any rate, the axiom that a National Socialist must be a believing Christian is gaining such wide acceptance, that Germans, who affected an anti-religious bias, begin to deem it wise to hold their tongues."

"It is true that 'positive Christianity' in the mouth of a National Socialist is a peculiar thing. Hitler refers in every one of his party speeches to the Almighty and to Providence (God is only mentioned to diplomats), somewhat in the sense of the Freemason's 'Architect', but for the last year-and-a-half no official speech or article has had any reference to 'positive Christianity.' This betrays a change of policy, as for years the inclusion of 'positive Christianity' in the party programme was the main bone of contention between Hitler and Ludendorff, and Hitler definitely broke with the General when the latter insisted on carrying on with his 'Deutscher Glaube' propaganda."

"But whatever be the underlying currents, the fact is that the neo-pagans are having a bad time. Their books are being confiscated; the cultus of the Germanic gods has been banned; Germanic weddings, with their sacred fire and *Wandlung*, and rhythmic dances by half-naked children, are things of the past; and the 'Nordic Movement' is hiding behind the label of 'Archaeological Society.' This explains why Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Party Bureau for Foreign Affairs, speaking at the Adlon Hotel, to the Diplomatic Corps and the Press, repeatedly declared that Wotan and Thor were dead. And he meant what he said. Finally, the Nordic Museum of the Botcherstrasse, in Hamburg, which was venerated by Germans as a sort of Kaaba, has been closed."

"Does all this point to a return to sanity? To a certain extent it does. We must remember that the National Socialist programme was not built as a political system but as a world philosophy, and that it was put together by men who had had no training in such things: they were either autodidactic *parvenus* or cases of arrested development. The consequence was, that when they were called upon to adapt their programme to the practical building of a State, they discovered that there was no room for their 'positive Christianity,' i.e., for a hotch-potch of 'our civilization,' Gothic churches, baroque paintings and streamlined automobiles. To back out of the impasse, and bridge the gap to Christianity, they were forced to patch up their system with that strange construction of 'Rasse, Blut und Boden,' which may, or may not, be the missing link they look for."

The Church Problem

The German Jesuit, Father Koster, speaking at Lucerne to the Society of Christian Culture, gave an optimistic account of the Church difficulties and problems in Germany. After dismissing the recent apostasies from organized religion as prompted by sentimental rather than intellectual reasons, the lecturer said:

"There has never been such intense interest in Church questions and problems as during the last twenty-five years, among Protestants as well as among Catholics. Books on the Church are best-sellers, and old works, like Mohler's and Pilgram's, are being re-edited, and find an eager public. It is extraordinary how little the destructive influence of Modernism, which pervaded the professional theologians, has percolated to the masses, and we now find the commonfolk of the Protestant Churches making a stand against every

dissident tendency. The main resistance does not come from movements such as the New High Church, the Ecumenical High Church, or the Evangelical-Eucharistic Party, but from plain Protestants who cling to the old Confession of Augsburg. If we Catholics truly take our information from the literature of Liberal theologians, we are apt to underestimate the practical lively faith which prevails among the Protestant masses. Unaffected by Liberal theology, they hold fast to the faith of the Reformation, so that in the new onslaught of neo-paganism, we find in the Protestants very valuable allies in the defence of our common Christian heritage, and we are forming a common front without probably being aware of it."

Story of a Hymn

The German Catholics, according to the *Stimmen der Zeit*, are relieved to hear that Luther's famous hymn, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*, so far understood to have been composed as a war cry against the "Papists," was, as a matter of historical fact, written against the Turks. Two Protestant scholars have recently reached the same conclusion independently, by establishing the fact that the hymn was not written in the year 1521, i.e. after the Council of Worms, but in October, 1529, at the time when Luther published his sermon against the Turks, and his essay on the war with Turkey. Not only was the hymn unknown to the German public before 1529, but internal evidence clearly shows its affinity with Luther's anti-Turkish writings of that year. The *Stimmen* welcomes the discovery for removing one more source of inter-denominational bitterness.

After the encyclical was published, the Catholic newspaper *Tablet* in the UK was reporting that whatever Catholics were claiming about persecution, the 3rd Reich government was actually targeting atheists and neo-pagans more harshly, shutting down their publications and organisations, and forcing them to keep their views silent.

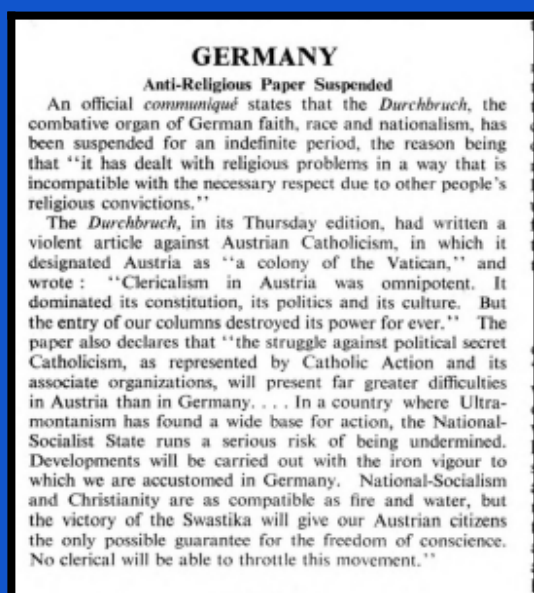
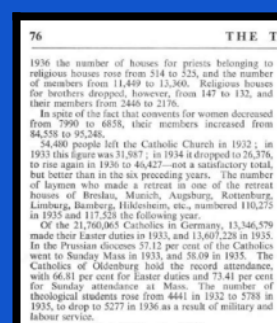
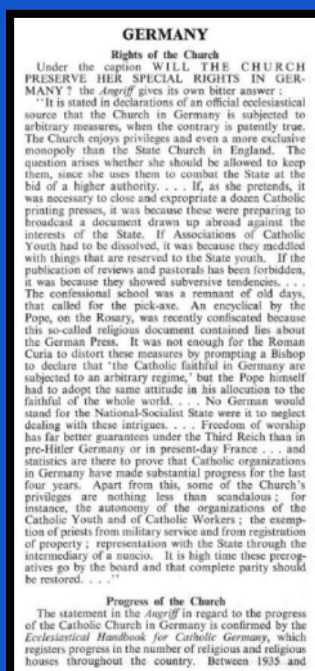
One needs to ask, if the 3rd Reich was both so anti-Christian and anti-pagan, then who exactly was running the government, who were the police and security organisations

²⁹ Anon. "The Church Abroad—Germany: Catholic Life." *The Tablet* (United Kingdom) Vol. 169 No. 5054, 20 Mar. 1937, p. 410, <https://reader.exacteditions.com/issues/72445/spread/1>.

doing all this supposed
“persecution”.³⁰

Well after the encyclical, both the NSDAP newspaper *Angriff*, and the Ecclesiastical Handbook for Catholic Germany (independent of the 3rd Reich) confirms what the 3rd Reich was saying, that religious life is flourishing.³¹ (As published in the British-Catholic newspapers *The Tablet*)

Despite these objective statistics, they will be ignored to continue to paint the 3rd Reich as an enemy of Christianity.



A year after the encyclical, when most of the English catholic world had decidedly turned negative in its reporting of the Reich, mostly due to the Anschluss, the Catholic newspaper *The Tablet* in the United Kingdom is reporting that an ANTI-RELIGIOUS newspaper was shut down for writing a violent article against Austrian Catholicism.³²

Is this not kind of odd for a Reich government that wanted to destroy Christianity? Or was it working to keep the peace between Protestants and Catholics so as to focus on the

³⁰ Anon. "The Church Abroad—Germany: Atheism and Positive Christianity." *The Tablet* (United Kingdom) Vol. 169 No. 5056, 3 Apr. 1937, pp. 476–477, <https://reader.exacteditions.com/issues/72445/spread/1>.

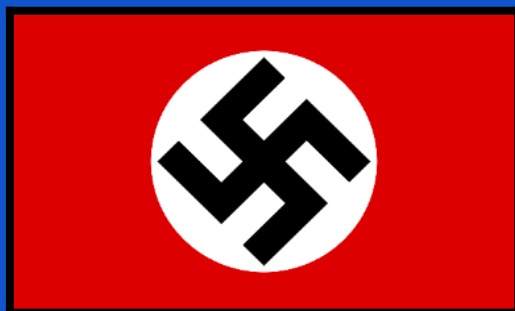
³¹ Anon. "The Church Abroad—Germany: Rights of the Church / Progress of the Church." *The Tablet* (United Kingdom) Vol. 171 No. 5097, 15 Jan. 1938, pp. 75–76, <https://reader.exacteditions.com/issues/71888/spread/1>.

³² Anon. "The Church Abroad—Germany: Anti-Religious Paper Suspended." *The Tablet* (United Kingdom) Vol. 171 No. 5058, 2 Apr. 1938, p. 442, <https://reader.exacteditions.com/issues/71903/spread/1>.

threat of bolshevism and world Jewry?

In conclusion of this chapter, we can see Positive Christian was a Christian concept that pre-dated Hitler and was a perfectly acceptable phrase and concept for a Catholic to use. Hitler's usage of it was in keeping with the meaning of the phrase, he did not invent a new meaning. The Papal encyclical did not condemn Positive Christianity, nor condemn Catholics from thinking in racial terms, nor condemn nationalism and have to treat everyone equally regardless of race/religion within their country. Cardinal Michael Faulhaber confirms there is no conflict in pursuing a racial preservation policy, the church condemned protecting the race by turning it into a religion that ignored all morality, which was not the policy of the Third Reich government, only a small group of party members. We also see the media confusing Catholics in the English-speaking world with anti-German news stories, meanwhile also writing stories that showed the opposite of the narrative they tried to paint through sensationalist claims.

THE SWASTIKA



Many Christians will point to the NSDAP swastika as “proof” of its pagan connection since one can easily find images on Wikipedia and articles about how the Nazis “appropriated” a Hindu symbol, because of their crazed “Aryan myth”.

Firstly, some common sense needs to be applied to the Swastika. If a Nationalist Movement wanted to attract people of their own race, who are mostly Christians to that movement, why would they adopt a symbol that is completely foreign with no relevance to German history or society?

Again, we’ll look at pre-World War 2 authoritative writings to see whether the NSDAP depiction about being Aryan and using the Swastika has any legitimacy, and whether it was appropriated from the Hindus.

Firstly, what does Hitler say in *Mein Kampf*? When reading, *Mein Kampf* in German, it is called “hakenkreuz” or hooked cross, but English translations always render it “swastika” because most translators aren’t Christian or have a knowledge of the history of Christian symbolism, so they obscure it by using the Hindu term for the symbol. According to Hitler:

“The new banner not only had to symbolise our own struggle, but on the other hand it had to prove effective as a poster.”³³

“As National Socialists, we see our program in our flag. In red, we see the social ideal of the movement; in white, nationalism; in the swastika, the mission of Aryan humanity to fight for victory, and at the same time, for the victory of the idea of creative work, which has always been anti-Semitic and always will be anti-Semitic.”³⁴

³³ Hitler, Adolf. *Mein Kampf*. 1925. translated by Thomas Dalton, edited by Thomas Dalton, vol. 2, CLEMENS & BLAIR, LLC, 2018, p. 131, https://www.archive.org/details/mein-kampf-dalton-translation-vol-2_202210/.

³⁴ Hitler, Adolf. *Mein Kampf*. 1925. translated by Thomas Dalton, edited by Thomas Dalton, vol. 2, CLEMENS & BLAIR, LLC, 2018, p. 132, https://www.archive.org/details/mein-kampf-dalton-translation-vol-2_202210/.

Let us look at the first quote, where the symbol needs to represent “our own struggle” and be effective as a poster. Who is the “our” Hitler is referring to? Hindus? How many Hindu Germans were there in Germany when he wrote *Mein Kampf*? While there were some neo-pagans, they were not interested in foreign deities, but the ancient Germanic and Nordic gods. Reading *Mein Kampf*, the collective “our” Hitler was speaking about was not a small group of neo-pagans, but Germans as Aryan Christians.

Now let us turn to the second quote. Hitler writes the symbol needs to be a symbol of Aryan humanity to fight for Victory, and that it is anti-Semitic. What does Hinduism say about their Swastika?

The Swastika signifies good luck, peace, prosperity, auspiciousness, and universal brotherhood. Any Hindu ritual, whether it is a wedding, Satya Narayan Katha, Nav Graha Poojan, Grah Pravesh, or any other Pooja ceremony is not complete without using this symbol...The swastika is derived from Sanskrit word “Swasti” meaning may all be well with you.”³⁵

In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler does not say he is giving the Hindu symbol a different meaning, and the meaning for Hindus is different than what Hitler says, since for Hindus its universal peace, pacifism, and therefore certainly not anti-Semitic.

So where could Hitler have gotten this idea that the Swastika is a symbol of Victory for Aryans and that it is anti-Semitic?

Firstly, we need to deal with the word “Aryan”, which is an Indian word. However, in the 1930’s Aryan was used in academia, found in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*³⁶ and Oxford dictionaries³⁷ to refer to a group of Indo-European languages (and therefore races). Since we are dealing with Christianity, let’s look to the Catholic Encyclopedia to find out whether they used the word ‘Aryan’ in 1913, pre-dating the National Socialist Party:”

Under their topic of “Europe” and the subtitle Population, political divisions, and religions they write:

The greater part of the population of Europe belongs to the European or Mediterranean race. The main race-groups are the Teutonic, Romanic, and Slavonic. To the Teutonic division belong: the Germans, Dutch, Flemish,

³⁵ “What Is Swastika Meaning a Hindu Symbol?” *HindUtsav*, <https://www.hindutsav.com/swastika-meaning/>.

³⁶ Mulleeb, F. Max. “Aryan.” *The Encyclopaedia Britannica: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and General Literature*, edited by SPENCER BAYNES et al., The Werner Company, 1902, pp. 672–675, <https://www.archive.org/details/encyclopaediabri02kell/>

³⁷ “Aryan.” *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English—Third Edition*, edited by H.W. Fowler and F.G. Fowler, Clarendon Press, 1934, p. 61, https://www.archive.org/details/conciseoxforddic0000hwfo_b1o6_3rdded/.

English, and Scandinavians; it contains in all 127,800,000 souls, or 32.1 percent of the whole population; included in the Romanic group are: the French, Walloons, Italians, Friulians, natives of the Rhaetian Alps, Maltese, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Rumanians, in all 108,100,000, or 27.1 per cent; included in the Slavonic are: the Russians, Ruthenians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Wends, Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Bulgarians, Letts, and Lithuanians, in all 124,600,000, or 31.3 per cent. A smaller number, about 9,500,000 souls, or 2.4 per cent is composed of other ARYAN RACES (emphasis added): Celts, Greeks, Albanians, Gypsies, Armenians, etc. There are also about 27,900,000, or some 7 per cent, of non-Aryan races: Basques, Magyars, Finns, the tribes of the Ural region, Turks, Kalmucks, and Jews. The total population of Europe amounts to about 420,000,000.

Therefore, Aryans represent the Teutonic group, Romanic and Slavonic groups. Non-Aryans are the Basques, Magyars, Finns, Turks, Kalmucks and Jews.

Now how about a symbol of "Victory". What does Ancient Christianity say about the cross?

Written in 1000 A.D. Aelfric, Abbot of Eynsham said "A man may wave about wonderfully with his hands without creating any blessing unless he make the sign of the cross. But if he do the fiend will soon be frightened on account of the victorious token. With three fingers one must bless himself for the Holy Trinity".³⁸

So, it is the Christian Cross that is a sign of Victory. Now what about the "Swastika" or Hooked Cross? Again, hidden in the writings of the Catholic Encyclopedia we get the following under the topic of Archaeology of the Cross and Crucifix:

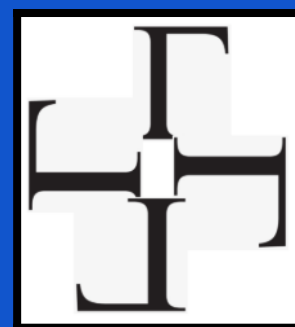
The primitive form of the cross seems to have been that of the so-called "gamma" cross (crux gammata), better known to Orientalists and students of prehistoric archaeology by its Sanskrit name, swastika...There are other forms of cross, such as the crux gammata, the crux Florida, or flowering cross, the pectoral cross, and the patriarchal cross. But these are noteworthy rather for their various uses in art and liturgy than for any peculiarity of style...Another symbol largely employed during the third and fourth centuries, the swastika already spoken of at some length, still more closely resembles the cross. On monuments dating within the Christian Era it is known as the crux gammata, because it is made by joining four gammas at their bases. Many fantastic significations have been attached to the use of

³⁸ Thurston, Herbert. "Sign of the Cross." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 13. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1912. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13785a.htm>.

this sign on Christian monuments, and some have even gone so far as to conclude from it that Christianity is nothing but a descendant of the ancient religions and myths of the people of India, Persia, and Asia generally; then these theorists go on to point out the close relationship that exists between Christianity, on the one hand, Buddhism and other Oriental religions, on the other. At the very least they insist upon seeing some relation between the symbolical concepts of the ancient religions and those of Christianity. Such was the opinion held by Emile Burnouf (cf. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 15 August, 1868, p. 874). De Rossi ably refuted this opinion, and showed the real value of this symbol on Christian monuments (*Bull. d' arch. crist.*, 1868, 88-91). It is fairly common on the Christian monuments of Rome, being found on some sepulchral inscriptions, besides occurring twice, painted, on the Good Shepherd's tunic in an arcosolium in the Catacomb of St. Generosa in the Via Portuensis, and again on the tunic of the fessor Diogenes (the original epitaph is no longer extant. In the catacomb of St. Domitilla in the Via Ardeatina. Outside of Rome it is less frequent. There is one example in an inscription found at Chiusi (see Cavedoni, *Ragguaglio di due antichi cimiteri di Chiusi*). A stone in the museum at Bergamo bears the monogram joined to the gamma cross, but it would seem to be of Roman origin. Another in the Mannheim Museum, with the name of a certain Hugdulfus, belongs to the fifth or sixth century. In a sarcophagus at Milan belonging to the fourth century it is repeated over and over again, but evidently as a mere ornamental motive (see Allegranza, *Mon. di Milano*, 74).



The Greek capital
letter "Gamma"



Four Greek
Gammas rotated
and linked forming
a cross

De Rossi (*Rom. Sott. Crist.*, II, 318) made researches into the chronology of this symbol, and the examples of it to be found in the catacombs at Rome, and he observed that it was seldom or never used until it took the place of the anchor, i.e. about the first half of the third century, whence he inferred that, not being of ancient tradition, it came into fashion as the result of studied choice rather than as a primitive symbol linking the beginnings of Christianity with Asiatic traditions. Its genesis is reflex and studied, not primitive and spontaneous. It is well known how

anxiously the early Christians sought out means whereby they could at once portray and conceal the Cross of Christ. That in this way they should have discovered and adopted the *crux gammata*, is easily intelligible, and it is explained not merely by what has already been said, but also by the similarity between the Greek character *gamma* and the Phoenician character *tan*. The latter has been famous since Apostolic times as a symbol of the Cross of Christ and of the Redemption (cf. Barnabæ Epist., ix, 9).³⁹

So, which meaning closest represents “anti-Semitism” according to Adolf Hitler, the Hindu Swastika or the Christian Hooked Cross/Crux Gammata? The New Testament routinely rebukes the Jews as being descended from the Devil, that they are the enemies of mankind, and the synagogue of Satan. Christianity is the enemy of Satan, and therefore Jews are the enemy of Christianity.

In terms of the word “Swastika” it’s not the Nazis who appropriated it. The symbol was never appropriated, but the word “Swastika”, just like the word “Aryan” was appropriated, not by the Germans, but by the British in the 1800s before Adolf Hitler was even born. They used it to replace the “Fylfot” to describe the hooked cross, that was used in England.

Now why would England stop using the word “Fylfot” in the 1800s, and start using the Swastika? What was happening geo-politically in the 1800s? It was the British takeover of India and the establishment of the British Raj. The British Monarch became Emperor/Empress of India. Adopting the word “Swastika” as the common name for the symbol that was used in England and India for different reasons, was a form of Imperial Syncretism.⁴⁰ It was the secular West, especially the upper-class elites in France, Britain and America that had the fascination with the Orient and eastern religions like Hinduism and Buddhism—Helena Blavatsky and Aleister Crowley would create syncretic spiritual philosophies that were all the rage in the intelligentsia. During World War 2, these secular elites would momentarily drop their superstitions for the sake of propaganda on their mostly Christian citizens, and take up the mantle of defending Christendom, the Cross, against the Swastika, a word foreign to the Germans.

What do the Jews say about the Cross themselves?

³⁹ Marucchi, Orazio. "Archaeology of the Cross and Crucifix." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 4. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1908. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04517a.htm>.

⁴⁰ Murray, James A. "Swastika." *The Oxford English Dictionary* Vol. 10 "Sole-Sz," Clarendon Press, 1933, p. 290, <https://www.archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.120833/>.

In 2014, the Guardian wrote an article titled “Christians must understand that for Jews the cross is a symbol of oppression”⁴¹.

May 14th, 2023 the Jewish Telegraph Agency wrote - “A scholar sees a common root for antisemitism and racism: ‘Christian supremacy’.”⁴²

The attack on the Swastika is not even new. The Judeo-Bolshevik government of the Soviet Union was the first government to ban the symbol. In 1922, People's Commissar of Education Anatoly Lunacharsky issued a warning prohibiting further use of the swastika in the Soviet Union because of its association with fascism:

“Due to a misunderstanding, an ornament called a swastika is constantly used on many decorations and posters. Since the swastika is a cockade of the deeply counter-revolutionary German organisation Orgesch, and has recently acquired the character of a symbolic sign of the entire fascist reactionary movement, artists are warned in not to use this ornament under any circumstances as it induces a deeply negative impression, especially in foreigners.”⁴³

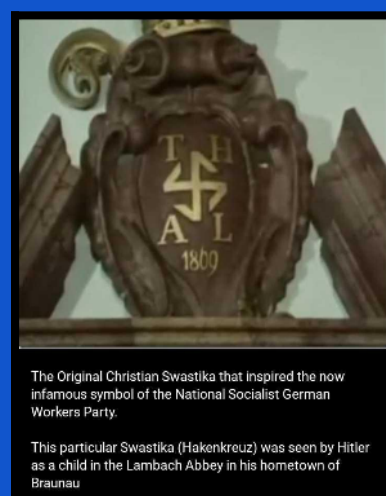
Examples of the hakenkruez, fylfot, crux gammata/gammadion:



(1) National Socialist flag of the hakenkruez above the standard cross



(2) German propaganda cartoon of a soldier and his wife looking at the crucifix with a rising Hakenkruez in the background



The Original Christian Swastika that inspired the now infamous symbol of the National Socialist German Workers Party.

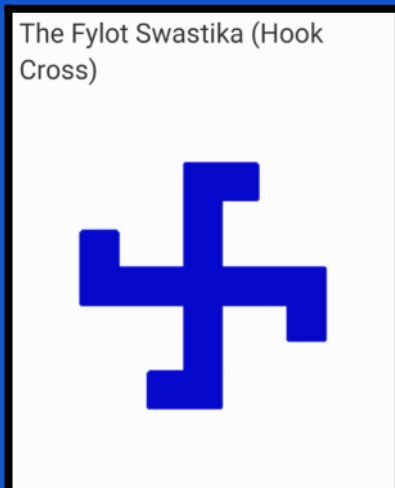
This particular Swastika (Hakenkreuz) was seen by Hitler as a child in the Lambach Abbey in his hometown of Braunau

(3) The Hakenkruez was used in decoration at Lambach Abby where Adolf Hitler went to church in his youth

⁴¹ Fraser, Giles. “Christians Must Understand That for Jews the Cross Is a Symbol of Oppression.” *The Guardian*, 26 Apr. 2014, <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/apr/25/jews-cross-symbol-of-oppression-christians>.

⁴² Silow-Carroll, Andrew. “A Scholar Sees a Common Root for Antisemitism and Racism: “Christian Supremacy”.” *The Jewish Telegraph Agency*, 14 May 2023, www.jta.org/2023/05/14/ideas/a-scholar-finds-a-common-root-for-antisemitism-and-racism-christian-supremacy. Date Accessed: Dec. 18, 2023.

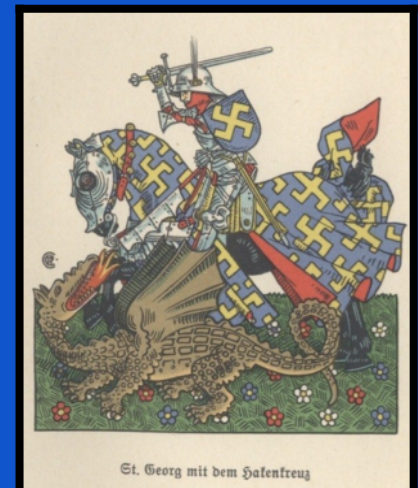
⁴³ Lunacharsky—Warning About the Swastika (1922). <http://lunacharsky.newgod.su/articles/preduprezhdenie/>



(4) The English Fylfot



(5) Various Crosses used in Christianity throughout the centuries, the Crux Gammata/Fylfot on the top left.



(6) Drawing of St. George, the dragon slayer decorated in the Gammadion Cross

Therefore, on the subject of the Swastika, it was a perfectly normal Christian symbol in use in Europe before World War 2, and not connected to eastern religions in the minds of the Christians who used the symbol. The Hindu meaning of the symbol however was used in commerce in secular societies like America. It has been atheistic communists who have led the banning of this ancient Christian symbol from back in 1922 to today. Anyone who objects to the symbol and advocates its banning is allying with anti-Christian communists. The history of this great symbol has been re-written by the victors of World War 2 who are the enemies of Christ.

EUGENICS

A major thorny issue Catholics and other Christians have brought up is the topic of eugenics. It needs to be understood that post-war, what is meant by eugenics has been severely narrowed so modern public health policies don't get linked to "pure evil" national socialism. Eugenics literally means "good breeding". It is defined as the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally. Both the word and the definition were fixed by Sir Francis Galton, the founder of the movement. Eugenics prior to World War 2 included more than sterilisation, abortion or euthanasia, but general education about hygiene and disease prevention, especially the scourge of sexually transmitted diseases that were prevalent in the lower classes of society prior to World War 2. In the post-war multicultural West, that tries to pretend race doesn't exist or is irrelevant, these topics are re-invented under the neutral categories of "public health" and "genetic research".

Once again, looking to the Catholic Encyclopedia, we see them speaking about eugenics in a positive way, and they actually go so far to say that many ideas of eugenics come from Catholicism, and that Catholic moral doctrines help ensure good breeding of beneficial offspring. With regards to dealing with defective people, the article notes the main issue is about the morality of voluntary and compulsory actions. It goes on to say the Catholic teaching is that people who may produce bad genetic offspring can be forcefully segregated from society and from procreating with each other if the outcome produces more harm. It notes that surgery, while dealing immediately with the issue of procreation through sterilisation, will have more longer-term harmful outcomes on society.⁴⁴

So, what of the National Socialist policies and the Church position of the 1930s?

On abortion, the unified German Empire under the Prussian Kaiser of the late 19th and early 20th centuries had severe restrictions on abortion, these were liberalised under the Weimar Republic of the 1920s and early 30s (when the Catholic Centre Party was part of many governing coalitions and even held the chancellorship). When the National Socialists achieved power, they sought to overturn the liberal abortion policy and also restrict access to contraception as a population policy to increase the nation's Germanic population.⁴⁵ Therefore it was the Catholic Church's own political party who was siding with socialists at the time that were not following Catholic

⁴⁴ Gerrard, Thomas. "The Church and Eugenics." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 16 (Index). New York: The Encyclopedia Press, 1914. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/16038b.htm>.

teaching, and the National Socialists were the ones with an abortion policy that was consistent with the Catholic Church of it being a moral wrong.⁴⁶ By 1944, the German government even passed decrees ordering the execution of doctors who performed abortions.



Evening Telegraph, May 15th, 1944, pg. 8

On sterilisation, the Church at the time was nuanced. In 1930, Pope Pius XI issued the encyclical *Casti Connubii* (On Christian Marriage)⁴⁷ which affirmed the supernatural aspects of marriage and the centrality of producing children as the purpose of marriage. This was done in opposition to the changes in the Anglican Church teaching on marriage that occurred that year at the Lambeth Conference, which supported contraception.⁴⁸ It seems the Catholic Church's position was that sterilisation was opposed from the standpoint of marriage contraception.

Pope Pius XI did not fundamentally criticise the goal of eugenics and saw it as permissible to advise couples not to marry if they could "give life to inferior offspring." Faulhaber, who was one of the strongest supporters of eugenic measures in the Weimar Republic on the Catholic side, also shared this position.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ David, Henry P., et al. "Abortion and Eugenics in Nazi Germany." *Population and Development Review*, vol. 14, no. 1, 1988, pp. 81–112. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1972501>. Accessed 18 Dec. 2023.

⁴⁶ Coppins, Charles. "Abortion." *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 1. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907. <<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/01046b.htm>>.

⁴⁷ Pope Pius XI, "Casti Connubii, On Christian Marriage." *The Holy See*, 31 Dec. 1930. <https://www.papalencyclicals.net/pius11/p11casti.htm>

⁴⁸ Resolution 15, 1930 Lambeth Conference. *The English Church Union and the Lambeth Conference. The Report of the Committee of the Council*. <http://anglicanhistory.org/england/ecu/lambeth1930.html>

⁴⁹ Fischer, Moritz. Sozialdarwinismus als Klammer? Kardinal Faulhaber, die katholische Kirche und die nationalsozialistischen Medizinverbrechen zwischen 1933 bis 1945 in Deutschland (Social Darwinism in Parentheses? Cardinal Faulhaber, the Catholic Church and the National Socialist Medical Crimes Between 1933 and 1945 in Germany). *Catholic Academy in Bavaria* 52 (2022), Issue 1, p. 73. https://kath-akademie-bayern.de/wp-content/uploads/Fischer_Faulhaber_Sozialdarwinismus_2022.pdf

German Bishops wrote a position paper to the Reich government in government, while formally stating the Church opposition to compulsory sterilisation, they advocated that the law be framed in such a way so that Catholics did not have to face conflicts of conscience. This moderating factor was the moral theology of the time that was the concept of "keeping people in their faithfulness." A confessor with good reason to suppose that a layman would not be able to follow Church doctrine because of risk (e.g. of job loss) might refrain from asking certain leading questions that would elucidate sin, thus leaving the sinner in his ignorant "faithfulness." The supporting argument was that a sin committed in "faithfulness" is less serious than one committed with clear awareness of the transgression. It also needs to be noted that Catholic Priests took leading roles in the German eugenics movement to improve the racial health of the Germans, and did not face any punishment from their higher authorities, such as Fr. Hermann Muckermann (1877-1962), Eugen Fischer and Fr. Joseph Mayer (1886-1967). Eugenics had popular support in the Catholic Centre Party during the Weimar Republic. Fr. Hermann Muckermann helped to draft the legislation on racial hygiene for Prussia, which the Reich government used as a basis for its nation eugenics law.⁵⁰

Again, coming back to the German bishops, Cardinal Faulhaber suggested that before resorting to sterilisation, all other, milder alternatives must be exhausted. However, he had no "soft" eugenic measures such as marriage counselling in mind. Faulhaber pursued a hard-line towards the "hereditarily ill", whom he ideally wanted to see interned. In a letter to Cardinal Bertram in December 1933, he let him know that the state, having "set up its own camps for the political prisoners of conscience", could "just as well do the same for these pests of the national community, whom it wants to render harmless through sterilization".⁵¹

On the topic of the National Socialist euthanasia program, just like sterilisation, while the Church has a traditional teaching of being against it on a general moral principle violating the sanctity of life, it seems the hierarchy was trying to be accommodating in how a practical law was framed to avoid conflicts of conscience. Again, the same Catholic priests who helped with the racial sterilisation laws also helped develop the

⁵⁰ Lepicard, Etienne. "Eugenics and Roman Catholicism An Encyclical Letter in Context: Casti Connubii, December 31, 1930." *Science in Context* 11.3-4 (1998): 527-44.
https://www.academia.edu/625312/Eugenics_and_Roman_Catholicism_An_Encyclical_Letter_In_Context_Casti_Connubii_December_31_1930.

⁵¹ Fischer, Moritz. Sozialdarwinismus als Klammer? (Social Darwinism in Parentheses? Cardinal Faulhaber, the Catholic Church and the National Socialist medical crimes between 1933 and 1945 in Germany). *Catholic Academy in Bavaria* 52 (2022), Issue 1, p. 75.
https://kath-akademie-bayern.de/wp-content/uploads/Fischer_Faulhaber_Sozialdarwinismus_2022.pdf

euthanasia policy.⁵² The euthanasia programme, *Aktion T4*, started in September of 1939 at the outbreak of the war for the incurably sick. The question must be, if the National Socialists came to power in 1933 with an evil hatred of the incurably sick and old, why did they wait for a war to start to implement this program? In a war, there will be a lot of sick and injured people both military and civilian. Diseases spread during war as infrastructure breaks down. This will place the healthcare system under stress, with a shortage of staff and materials to look after these people. It is a fact of medical practice in overburdened situations to prioritise helping the people that can recover from their sickness/injury sooner. It was within this context we find the euthanasia laws came about as a consequence of the war.

What about Euthanasia in the 3rd Reich?

Operation Aktion T4 euthanasia programme began with the outbreak of the War in September, 1939. According to research on the issue from the Catholic side the opposition was initially scattered. Germany was under an embargo by the British and France. The main complaints from the hierarchy at the beginning were that euthanasia was occurring in institutions far away from families, there was no notice until after it was done. It should be mentioned Adolf Hitler was not in charge of the specific regulations when he sought a humane way to relieve the suffering of the weakest people from the shortages due to the war.

In the Archdiocese of Munich and Freising there were a total of three care facilities sponsored by the Catholic Church: the Ecksberg Foundation in Mühldorf, the Attl Foundation near Wasserburg am Inn and the Schönbrunn Association Institution. They were all included in “Aktion T4” from September 1940, eight months after the beginning of the program. The superiors and institutional chaplains who worked there were integrated into a closely branched archdiocese network. Cardinal Faulhaber, archbishop of Munich did not raise any objections.⁵³

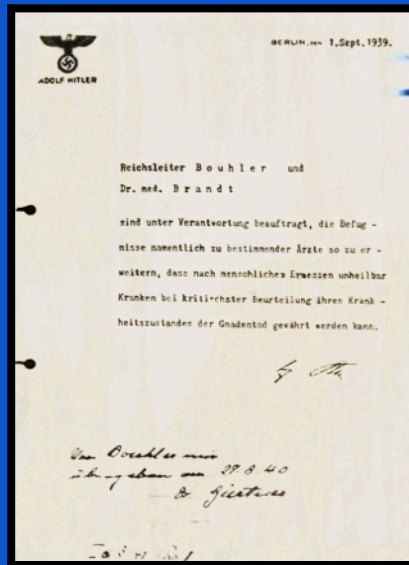
⁵² Lepicard, Etienne. “Eugenics and Roman Catholicism An Encyclical Letter in Context: Casti Connubii, December 31, 1930.” *Science in Context* 11.3-4 (1998): 527–544.

<https://www.academia.edu/625312/>

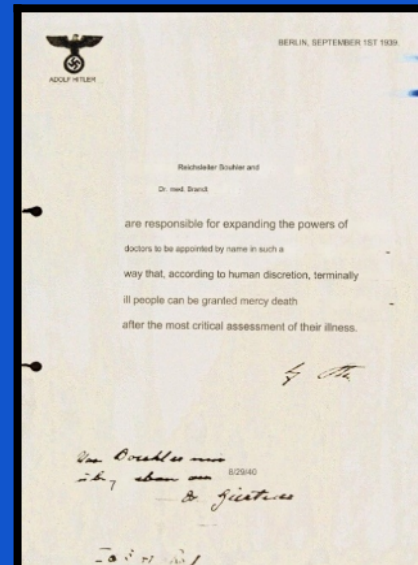
[Eugenics and Roman Catholicism An Encyclical Letter In Context Casti Connubii December 31 1930](#)

⁵³ Fischer, Moritz. Sozialdarwinismus als Klammer? (Social Darwinism in Parentheses? Cardinal Faulhaber, the Catholic Church and the National Socialist medical crimes between 1933 and 1945 in Germany). *Catholic Academy in Bavaria* 52 (2022), Issue 1, p. 75.

https://kath-akademie-bayern.de/wp-content/uploads/Fischer_Faulhaber_Sozialdarwinismus_2022.pdf

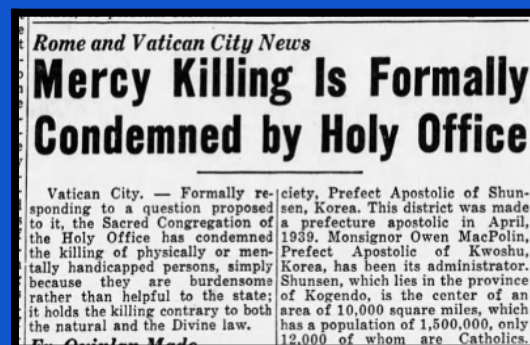


Alleged order by Adolf Hitler approving of the Aktion T4



English translation of alleged Aktion T4

In December, 1940 the Vatican Holy Office issued a statement with the approval of Pope Pius XII that mercy killing (euthanasia) was contrary to divine law.⁵⁴



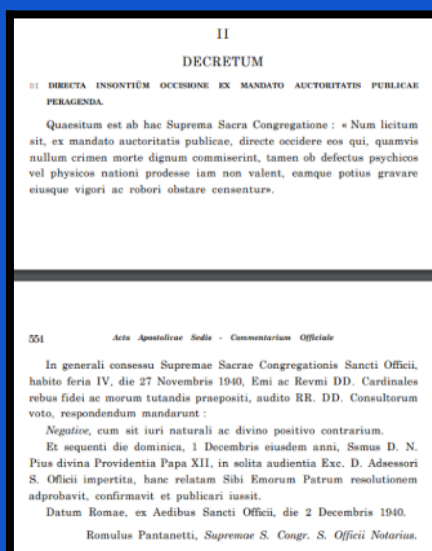
Catholic Advance, pg. 5, December 13th, 1940

Translation:

**11
DECREE**

A DIRECT INTENSE KILLING PERFORMED BY ORDER OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

It was asked by this Supreme Sacred Congregation: "Whether it is lawful, by order of the public authority, to directly kill those who, although they have committed no crime worthy of death, are no longer able to benefit the nation due to mental or physical defects, and rather burden it and hinder its vigour and strength are considered".



⁵⁴ Acta Apostolicae Sedis, Vol. 2, 1940. Pp. 553-554. <https://www.vatican.va/archive/aas/documents/AAS-32-1940-ocr.pdf>

In the general assembly of the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, held on Friday, November 27, 1940, Emi and Revmi DD. Cardinals in charge of matters of faith and morals, hearing RR. DD with the wishes of the consultors, they send an answer:

Negatively, since it is contrary to natural and divine positive law.

And on the following Sunday, December 1 of the same year, His Holiness D. N. Pius divine Providence Pope XII, in the usual audience with Exc. Having communicated it to Mr. Adessor S. Oflicius, he approved, confirmed, and ordered that this resolution of the Fathers of the Fathers, related to him, should be published.

Given at Rome, from the Holy Office, on December 2, 1940.

Romulus Pantanetti, Supreme S. Congr. Notary of the Holy Office.

What needs to be understood from the perspective of the NSDAP, is that they were interested in reflecting the will of the people, not merely the elites who may claim to speak for a group, but that the followers did not necessarily agree with. Therefore, if they saw a difference in believe between what a leadership was teaching and what the people believed, they sided with the people. The mindset of their positive Christianity doctrine, would be that if the leaders of their churches were not having an effect on imparting their doctrines onto their followers, then they did not have the Holy Spirit with them. The Church in Germany then started operating under this premise, with the Bishops encouraging the laity to protest to show what the public opinion on the topic was, which was overwhelmingly against euthanasia.

Hitler ordered a halt to Operation T-4 on August 24, 1941 to comply with the Catholic Church. That is accepted by the official narrative. The conventional narrative is that the program continued on in a decentralised fashion and mostly in the occupied territories, not in Germany. However, there is no primary documentation, it relies on Polish and Russian propaganda. Even if it did continue, since Adolf Hitler ordered the halt, the blame cannot be placed on Hitler for other peoples' actions if they did not follow him. The easiest explanation is that the more progressive/radical

protestants within the party who would have rejected the Vatican in case, also ignored the recognised Lutheran and Evangelical Churches.

From the perspective of the German government side in relation to the Church on euthanasia, Albert Hartl was a Catholic Priest who worked for the German Sicherheitsdienst (S.D.) as an informant to the Reich on the Catholic Church, rooting out political enemies of the German people. He had close relations with Cardinal Michael Faulhaber of Munich.⁵⁵ After the war he was interrogated by the United States O.S.S. unit, and during his interrogation about the German euthanasia program, how it was justified and the support that it received by the hierarchy. The western media during the war made a big issue of it as part of the anti-German war propaganda to keep Catholics in allied nations opposed to Nazi Germany and supporting the war effort by stirring up hatred. Hartl stated that the Reich government created the euthanasia policy by consulting with Catholic theologians (i.e. ones noted previously), and was justified because before the 19th century, the Catholic Church used to cast out mentally ill people from villages into the wilderness or lock them in witch towers starving them, leading them to face certain death. The idea of a complete prohibition of euthanasia was a very recent one based on sentimentalism of the romanticist movement of the 19th century. Therefore, based on current medical science this was a much more humane way of dealing with a death that the Church used on incurably sick people in previous centuries, and was essentially a form of euthanasia.⁵⁶ In Hartl's interrogation, he notes there was no consistent Catholic opposition to the program, and many bishops approved after reading the theological papers. Nor did any of the hierarchy hold Hitler personally morally responsible for the law. He reports the Papal Nuncio of Rome was never recalled from Berlin in protest.

As we can see, while in the post-war world, Catholics tend to project some kind of obvious unanimity in opposition to sterilisation and euthanasia, when in fact the Church was far more nuanced and flexible in these controversial policies. Therefore, whatever absolutist moral objections modern Catholics and Christians may declare in public today, Adolf Hitler to that standard, when the hierarchy he's supposed to listen to for theological clarity on these issues was not so clear and united. Therefore, based on what was happening in the 1930s and 40s, the German racial hygiene laws

⁵⁵ Bugnolo, Br. Alexis. "A List of Catholic Clergy Working as Nazi Spies, 1932-1945." *FromRome.info*, 28 June 2020, <https://www.fromrome.info/2020/06/28/a-list-of-catholic-clergy-working-as-nazi-spies-1932-1945/>.

⁵⁶ 7707 Military Intelligence Service Centre, U.S. Army, *Final Interrogation Report of Catholic Priest/Nazi Albert Hartl* (January 9th 1947), pg. 41-42 - https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/OSS%20-%20SSU%20-%20CIG%20EARLY%20CIA%20DOCUMENTS%20%20%20VOL.%201_0008.pdf

was not against Catholic teaching, so long as it did not force Catholics into a conflict with their conscience.

ADOLF HITLER'S SUICIDE

The last issue that Catholics will rely on to object that Adolf Hitler was not Christian is that he committed suicide. Suicide is considered a mortal sin and a mortal sin cuts a Catholic off from salvation. Traditionally this was considered a ticket to send one's soul to hell, however since the 1960s the progressive changes by the post-Vatican 2 church leaves the question open about those that commit suicide. While this booklet is not focused on the state of Hitler's soul whether he is in heaven, him committing suicide is used many times to say he wasn't catholic, since him committing suicide means he supported suicide, as well as with the claimed suicides of many of the 3rd Reich hierarchy at the Nuremberg trials, the impression is that suicide was a part of the National Socialist world view.

The foundation to this belief is that somehow the national socialists were not Christian. People can be forgiven for taking this as a given, since that has been the propaganda for 70 years. Priests and pastors regularly called Hitler the anti-Christ, contrary to Hitler repeated affirmations of loving Christ and Christianity.



"I really believe that Hitler is possessed by the devil, in the literal sense of the word. How else could one explain his hatred of God, of the Jews, of humanity. He is at the present time the visible representative of the counter church of the anti-christ."

- Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, September 8th, 1942



Hitler Infront of the crown of the Holy Roman Catholic Blessed King Charlemagne & infront of the "holy lance" the spear that pierced Christ's torso.



The greatness of Christianity did not arise from attempts to make compromises with those philosophical opinions of the ancient world which had some resemblance to its own doctrine, but in the unrelenting and fanatical proclamation and defence of its own teaching.

- Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*



As a Christian I have no duty to allow myself to be cheated, but I have the duty to be a fighter for truth and justice.

(Adolf Hitler)

I had excellent opportunity to intoxicate myself with the solemn splendor of the brilliant church festivals. As was only natural, the abbot seemed to me, as the village priest had once seemed to my father, the highest and most desirable ideal.

— Adolf Hitler —

Given that the NSDAP policy was of positive Christianity, and there are no writings suggesting that suicide was noble or an option to be considered. A culture of suicide within the NSDAP can be ruled out. This would have been seen as weak and a cop out against the love of the struggle of life.

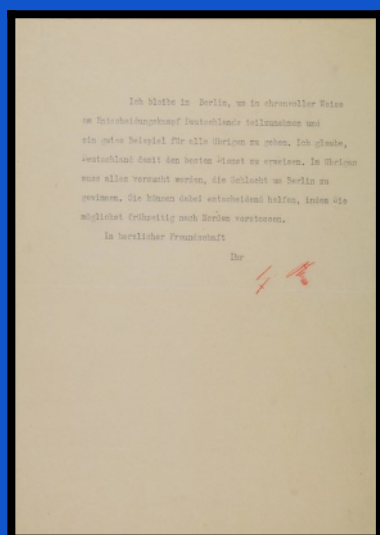
It's claimed that by the end of the war and after hearing of Mussolini's death and the communist desecration of Mussolini's in public, Adolf Hitler

was given to despair or was the last straw in a decline of mental health. Again, this does not make sense when looking at the totality of Hitler's life of struggle:

- As a young adult he struggled making a living as a painter
- As a soldier in World War I he faced death and was injured by poisoned gas
- Post-war he fought against the communists and was later in prison
- He survived an assassination attempt in 1944

To commit suicide would admit fear of the communists. This was not in Hitler's character. Even if the communists captured him and then executed him he would see that as showing the nature of the communists and the allies. In *Mein Kampf* he makes clear his resentment about how the home-front abandoned the soldiers in the trenches at the end of the war, when from his point of view, he believed the war still could have been won if not for being stabbed in the back. He vowed he would never be like that. Do we see any abandonment of that mindset during Hitler's life? No. In contrast, all the countries that Germany conquered, the democratic politicians quickly abandoned their people and fled into exile to Great Britain.

Let us move back in time before the post-war documentaries to see what was being said to the public. Hitler died on Monday, April 30th, 1945 according to all sources.



On April 24th, 1945, merely six days before Hitler dies, he sends out a radiogram saying that he will remain in Germany.⁵⁷ The translation reads:

**"I am staying in Berlin to take part in Germany's decisive battle in a noble way and to set a good example for everyone else. I believe that I am doing Germany the best service possible. Otherwise, everything must be tried to win the battle in Berlin. You can help significantly by pushing north as early as possible. In warm friendship
He"**

This does not appear to be man who has given up to despair and ready to kill himself.

⁵⁷ Auctions, A.H. (2020). *Hitler's Last Letter from His Bunker and 'Suicide Sofa' Relic Go to Auction*. [online] [www.prnewswire.com](https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/hitlers-last-letter-from-his-bunker-and-suicide-sofa-relic-go-to-auction-301070574.html). Available at: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/hitlers-last-letter-from-his-bunker-and-suicide-sofa-relic-go-to-auction-301070574.html>.

On April 27th The Soviets were only 400 yards away from the Reich chancellery in Berlin which was where Adolf Hitler's command post was.



The last photo known of Adolf Hitler alive. It was allegedly taken on April 28th, 1945⁵⁸.

It shows Hitler in a bombed-out section of the Reich Chancellery. The exterior wall has been destroyed and is standing in the hallway that used to be inside. He is standing with his adjutant Julius Schaub.

If the photo is authentic and not edited, it appears to be taken from a distance and zoomed in. The graininess of the photos suggests that the camera was not a professional camera of a journalist or part of Hitler's entourage trying to record history. It appears to be a very low quality highly portable camera.

Rubble from a wall closer to the camera lens would confirm and that the person who was taking the photo was trying to avoid being seen.

This would suggest Soviet snipers were right outside the Chancellery.



An example of a post WW2 soviet spy camera. Note how small it was. In the pre-digital age, a smaller camera took much lower quality photos than larger cameras, they used smaller film and operated at lower exposure.

Between April 28-29, 1945, in a small ceremony in the bunker of the chancellery with his staff, Adolf Hitler marries Eva Braun.

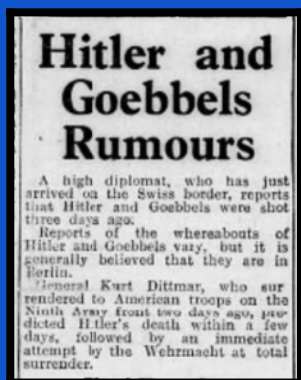
A celebratory party is held afterwards.⁵⁹

If Hitler and everyone else were given in to despair, why did they hold a party if they were so suicidal? It does not make sense.



⁵⁸ Rare Historical Photos (2013). *The Last Picture of Adolf Hitler, 1945*—Rare Historical Photos. [online] <https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/>. Available at: <https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/last-picture-adolf-hitler-1945/>.

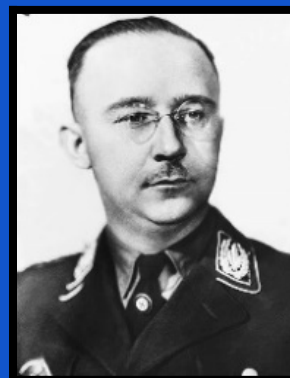
⁵⁹ www.mi5.gov.uk. (n.d.). *Hitler's Last Days* | MI5—the Security Service. [online] Available at: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/hitlers-last-days> [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].



Even before Hitler's death, multiple rumours were already being spread by the allied governments to the public. This would be done to ensure nobody would accept any German version of events.⁶⁰

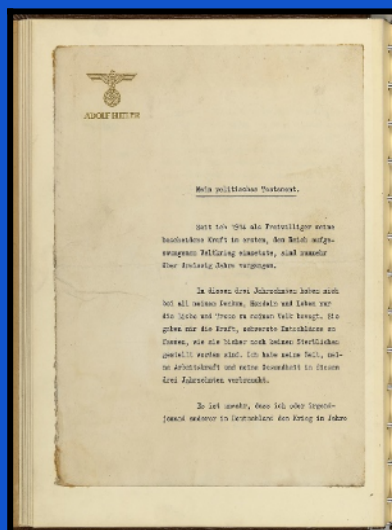
On April 29th there is a split in the German leadership, Heinrich Himmler and the German High Command offer unconditional surrender to the U.S. and Great Britain, but not to the communist Soviet Union.⁶¹

It's also claimed Hitler was very ill, and a surrender would shock him so much he would die.



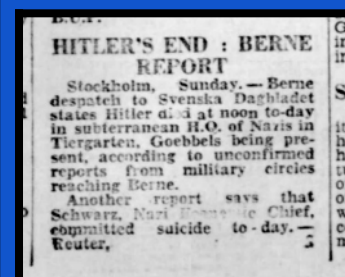
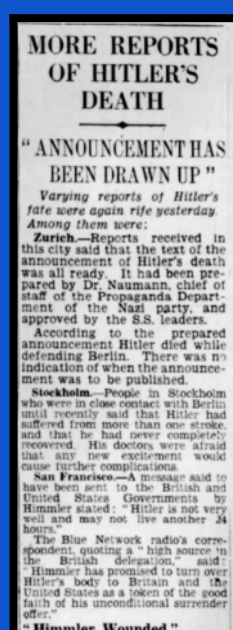
⁶⁰ Hitler and Goebbels Rumours. (1945). *Evening Express*, [online] 28 Apr., p.1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/963147993/>.

⁶¹ The Sunday People. (1945). *Surrender Offer Heralds End of Toppling Reich*. [online] Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/811440599/>. [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].



On April 29th, Adolf Hitler signs his last will and testament.⁶²

April 30th, UK time, multiple conflicting stories of Hitler either being close to death or has already died of a stroke are reported in the media. This would be based on reports from the previous day, and then published in the morning edition on April 30th.⁶³



On April 30th Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun die according to the established post-war narrative. Accordingly Eva Braun died of taking a cyanide capsule and Adolf Hitler shot himself in the head.⁶⁴

⁶² Daniel Dancis (2016). *The Search for Hitler's Political Testament, Personal Will, and Marriage Certificate, Part I*. [online] The Text Message. Available at: <https://text-message.blogs.archives.gov/2016/01/05/the-search-for-hitlers-political-testament-personal-will-and-marriage-certificate-part-i/> [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

⁶³ More Reports of Hitler's Death / Hitler's End: Berne Report. (1945). *The Daily Telegraph*, [online] 30 Apr., p.1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/832231729/> [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

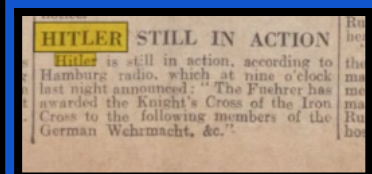
⁶⁴ www.mi5.gov.uk. (n.d.). *Hitler's Last Days | MI5—the Security Service*. [online] Available at: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/hitlers-last-days>. [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

On May 1st UK time, it's reported Heinrich Himmler makes a new offer to the allies on behalf of the German High Command to include surrendering to the Soviets.⁶⁵

The initial surrender offer seems to have been in the hopes that the whole of Germany would be placed under American-British occupation and saved from the Soviets and hopefully engage then in an anti-communist war with the British and Americans.

The allies don't trust that Himmler has any authority and need to see proof of Hitler's death or of him having fled the country into exile.

Rumours exist that Hitler was trying to flee to Japan, but also that Hitler was still alive and active in Berlin.



On May 1st after Hitler died, Karl Doenitz announces on German radio^{66 67}:

Announcer: It is reported from Der Fuehrer's headquarters that our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism, fell for Germany this afternoon in his operational headquarters in the Reich Chancellery.

Doenitz: "German men and women, soldiers of the armed forces: Our Fuehrer,

⁶⁵ New German Surrender Offer. (1945). *Liverpool Daily Post*, [online] 1 May 1945, p.1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/795251338/>. [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

⁶⁶ Dönitz, K. (1945). *Death of Adolf Hitler*. [Radio] Available at: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/JxfhUd2D757f/>. [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

⁶⁷ www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org. (n.d.). *Doenitz Announces Hitler's Death (May 1945)*. [online] Available at: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/doenitz-announces-hitler-s-death-may-1945>.

Adolf Hitler, has fallen. In the deepest sorrow and respect the German people bow.

At an early date he had recognised the frightful danger of Bolshevism and dedicated his existence to this struggle. At the end of his struggle, of his unswerving straight road of life, stands his hero's death in the capital of the German Reich. His life has been one single service for Germany. His activity in the fight against the Bolshevik storm flood concerned not only Europe but the entire civilised world."

This would be reported in the news on May 2nd in the Western media. ⁶⁸

To ensure Hitler is not seen as having died a hero's death fighting the Bolsheviks as Admiral Doenitz says, multiple stories are put out so the public can believe any alternative as long as it is not a hero's death⁶⁹:

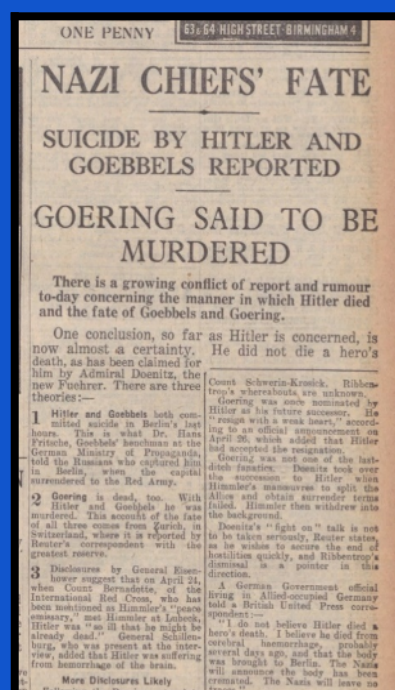
- 1) Hitler and Goebbels both committed suicide**
- 2) Hitler died several weeks prior of a stroke**
- 3) Hitler fled Berlin**
- 4) Supporters of Himmler and Doenitz murdered Hitler and his still loyal followers**

To unpack the options:

1) Suicide has already been shown to not be plausible as an NSDAP concept. Hitler's letter says he would stay and fight just days prior to his death.

2) This is not plausible presuming the letter of Hitler saying he would stay and fight in Berlin is authentic. They are not the words of sick man.

3) Again, the letter of Hitler staying and fighting refutes this. Post-war conspiracies remain that he fled to Argentina on a U-boat. But the Soviets had the chancellery surrounded. People supporting this theory do



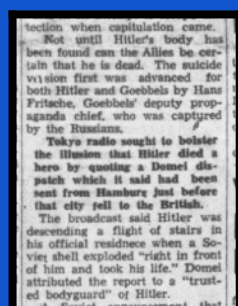
⁶⁸ Hitler's Death Announced. (1945). *The Daily Telegraph*, [online] 2 May, p.1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/832231879/> [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

⁶⁹ Nazi Chief's Fate—Suicide By Hitler And Goebbels Reported. (1945). *Birmingham Evening Mail*, [online] 3 May, p.1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/784795235/> [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

not provide a credible timeline, or sources.

4) Admiral Doenitz vowed to keep fighting, not surrender. This makes no sense that he would be part of the conspiracy to kill Hitler. One would need to know who in the Führerbunker was allied with Himmler and Goering, which has never come to light.

Both the suicide narrative and the narrative of Hitler fleeing Germany are both stories provided by the soviets and fed to the allies. The idea of Hitler fleeing would be that the war could keep going as there was a hunt on for Hitler.



The Reich Chancellery is in flames making finding the body of Adolf Hitler all but impossible⁷⁰.

Hans Fritzsche, who was Josef Goebbels' deputy propaganda chief had fled to the Soviets on May 1st. The Soviets claim he is the one who said that Adolf Hitler committed suicide.

Tokyo radio reports that according to their German sources, Hitler was struck by a Soviet shell and blown up.

From looking at the newspapers contemporary to the time, the allies put out multiple different plausible scenarios for Hitler's death to be able to decide later on an official history depending on how the rest of the war would play out. They could accomplish this through forcing sworn testimonies of any remaining survivors from the Führerbunker. Post war, this would be easy with the unconditional surrender of Germany and complete control of the German publishing industry to testimonies put out to the public that conform to any narrative they wanted as the German people were starving to death from the allied embargo before and even after the war. Upon Hitler's death, survivors were relieved of their loyalty to them and they loyalty was to the Reich first, which could be rationalised as having to go along with allied lies to ensure the survival of the German people.

⁷⁰ Russian Correspondent Tells of Reaching Hitler's Office. (1945). *Victoria Advocate*, [online] 4 May, p.1. Available at: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/440315231/> [Accessed 1 Feb. 2024].

The allies had to settle on the suicide narrative to ensure Christians who may still have been sceptical of the allies, could not look upon his death with any kind of heroic sense.

Both Hitler's Will and Political Testament⁷¹ do not suggest any kind of planned suicide. The language while accepting the fate of his impending death, can be read as one of going into a battle where death is virtually certain. The testament says that he wanted to die alongside fellow Berliners who are battling the communist. It does not make sense from the context of a suicidal person who had a Christian mind that suicide would mean he would be joining them in heaven. For the suicide narrative to make sense, all the evidence has to be thrown away as a ruse.

Several mainstream western historians in recent years, while accepting the official narrative of World War 2 being a "good" war against Nazis, have looked into the Soviet evidence for Hitler's suicide, and it turns out to be very poor, with the possibility of medical records being fabricated due to numerous inconsistencies. One such historian is Mark Felton from the United Kingdom who has published many books on Japan and Germany during the war and other historical topics (see footnote for video analysing the Soviet records)⁷².

The collection of "evidence" on the allied side began with five Jewish German-born bilingual British soldiers of the 3rd British Counter-Intelligence section. From there, the British-American zone, the "suicide narrative" was taken over and crafted by Hugh Trevor-Roper. Post war, Trevor-Roper became a famed historian, he was given a platform as an official historian for the war because he worked for British counter-intelligence during and immediately after the war. As mentioned previously it was Trevor-Roper who promoted "Hitler's Table Talks" (also known as Hitler's Political Testament) as genuine, which have in time now quietly being considered forgeries⁷³. Trevor-Roper would collaborate with American-Jewish refugee from Germany, Arnold Hans Weiss of the American Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) in counter-intelligence who got 3 men to provide testimony to Hitler's suicide and have 3 copies of Hitler's Will, marriage certificate and last testament.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Part II – General Intelligence: The Discovery of Hitler's Wills. *The Eisenhower Library*. <https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/research/online-documents/holocaust/hitler-will-general-intelligence.pdf>.

⁷² "Find the Führer." [Http://Markfelton.co.uk/](http://Markfelton.co.uk/), Mark Felton Productions, 2023, <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLx2GRxi-rDiFjDXxWByxm1IqWKHj4cGxZ>. Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.

⁷³ Nilsson, Mikael. "Constructing a Pseudo-Hitler? The Question of the Authenticity of Hitlers Politisches Testament." *European Review of History: Revue Européenne D'histoire*, vol. 26, no. 5, 15 Nov. 2018, pp. 871–891, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13507486.2018.1532983>.

⁷⁴ Dancis, Daniel. "The Search for Hitler's Political Testament, Personal Will, and Marriage Certificate, Part I." *Blog of the Textual Records Division at the National Archives*, 6 Jan. 2016,



The Führerbunker before demolition. Notice the heavy damage to the Reichchancellery in the background and the bunker walls riddled with holes from bullets and shrapnel.

Hugh Trevor-Roper in his post-war history book, “*The Last Days of Hitler*”, which tries to lay out the timeline of Hitler’s alleged suicide, he reports that Martin Bormann, Hitler’s private secretary at 3:30am after the farewell party sent a telegram to Admiral Dönitz saying that Hitler was alive and still defending Berlin.⁷⁵ Trevor-Roper explains this away as simply some kind of delusion. So when Admiral Dönitz makes his announcement that Hitler has fallen in battle, it is based on all the information coming out of the Führerbunker right up to the last moment.

Celebrated historians who are held out as credible amongst the public seem to have no problem including ludicrous additions to the narrative of Hitler’s alleged suicide with similar fantastical claims as that of Holocaust literature. Ian Sayer and Douglas Botting are two celebrated historians that co-authored the book “*Hitler and Women*”. Ian Sayer is famous for being a “Nazi hunter” and Douglas Botting was in the British military working in different capacities and then later in life working with Time Life Books writing historical literature. Time Life has connections to the American intelligence community to shape both American and foreign public opinion. In *Hitler and Women* they cast doubt into the testimonies that Hitler killed himself with a gunshot, saying how exactly Hitler died is up for conjecture. The testimonies they rely on say that after going into the room Hitler and Eva Braun allegedly died in, saying Martin Bormann, Joseph Goebbels, Otto Günsche and Heinz Linge (Hitler’s valet) found themselves choking on a mixture of toxic cordite and the strong smell of bitter almonds which is indicative of cyanide.⁷⁶ Cordite is an explosive used as a replacement for gun powder, but a pistol from a single gunshot would not put out toxic

https://text-message.blogs.archives.gov/2016/01/05/the-search-for-hitlers-political-testament-personal-will-and-marriage-certificate-part-i/#_ftn1 . Accessed 2 Feb. 2024.

⁷⁵ Trevor-Roper, Hugh. *The Last Days of Hitler*. 1947. Internet Archive, New York, Macmillan Company, 1947, pp. 198–199, <https://www.archive.org/details/lastdaysofhitler0000trev> . Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.

amounts that someone would choke on. As well, if a person swallowed a cyanide capsule, or broke a small capsule in their mouth, it again would not put out toxic amounts to fill a room that could be smelled. The picture painted by Sayer and Botting if true, suggests that an artillery shell filled with poisoned gas hit the bunker. Sayer and Botting note the significant conflicting testimonies about the gun shot narrative. This again points to a post-war cover up by the allies to force a narrative by getting the surviving witnesses to make a statement about reporting death by suicide that is simply not true. Sayer and Botting allow their work discredit itself to obscure the truth by the surviving witnesses saying that when the bodies of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun were burnt, the legs of Hitler's cadaver were said to have raise up on account of the heat and the upper body in an upward movement. On Eva Braun, Linge is claimed to have seen her body jackknife under rigor mortis into what supposed morticians call an equestrian posture, as in she was sitting upright as if riding in a saddle with her arms outstretched.⁷⁷



Soviets Claim this is the pit where the bodies of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun were burned.⁷⁸ There's no evidence in the image of any burning taking place, the remains would have left residue and ash mixed with the sand

Hugh Trevor-Roper notes that Hitler's personal body guard Franz Schädle had his foot blown off near the time of Hitler's death and that

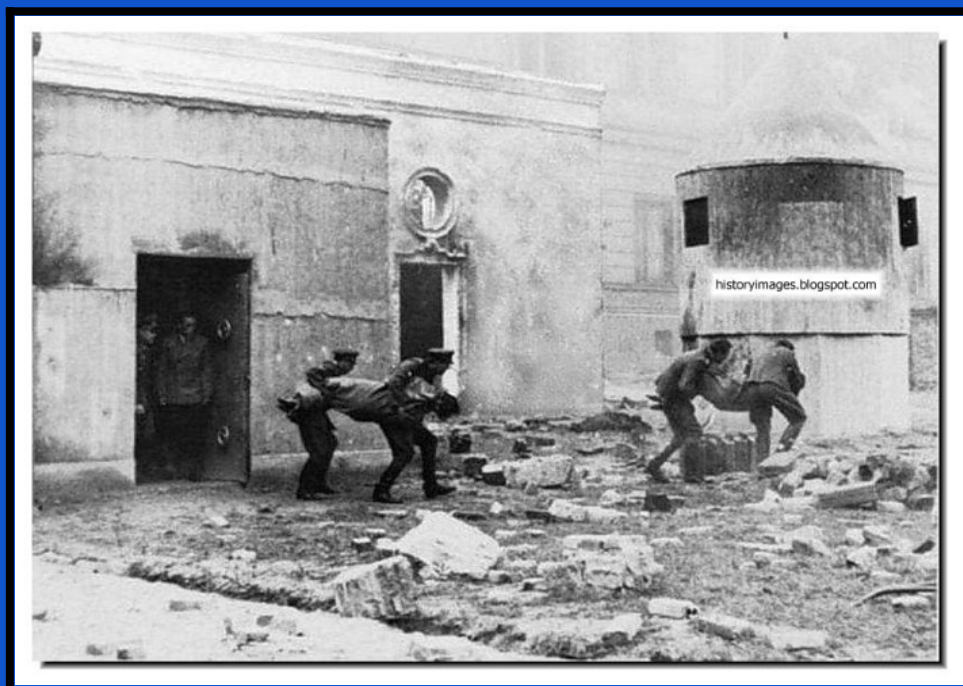
⁷⁶ Sayer, Ian, and Douglas Botting. *Hitler and Women: The Love Life of Adolf Hitler*. London, Constable & Robinson, 2004, p. 219, <https://www.archive.org/details/hitlerwomenlove0000sayer/>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.

⁷⁷ Sayer, Ian, and Douglas Botting. *Hitler and Women: The Love Life of Adolf Hitler*. London, Constable & Robinson, 2004, p. 223-224, <https://www.archive.org/details/hitlerwomenlove0000sayer/>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.

⁷⁸ "History In Images: Pictures Of War, History , WW2: Hitler's Last Refuge: Führerbunker (Large Images)." *HISTORY In Images*, <https://historyimages.blogspot.com/2011/09/hitlers-last-refuge-fuhrerbunker-after.html> . Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.

suddenly in the pit where Hitler's body was allegedly burned, turned into a crater from Soviet shelling.⁷⁹ This again points to heavy shelling. Schädle would subsequently be killed by the Soviets on May 2, 1945.

The problem with the burning body of the bodies in an open pit is squaring it with the Russian physical evidence (which is suspect). Trevor-Roper admits problems with the testimonies of the survivors of there being no bodies due to complete incineration. But he ensure's the suicide narrative must hold true, despite all the descriptions in his own book of heavy shelling of the bunker. The Russians never had the full body of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun, they only ever had scattered pieces of skull and teeth. It is incredibly difficult to completely cremate a body in an open fire in the method described in the standard accounts of Hitler's death as there is just not enough heat to reduce all the flesh and bones to ash. There would have still have been charred intact bodies for the Russians to autopsy. Even if most of the flesh and organs had burned away, there would intact skeletons, not broken fragments of cranium bone and teeth, there should intact skulls of both Hitler and Braun. That only a few bone fragments were ever studied in Soviet autopsies, shows there were no intact bodies, and points to potentially having died from an artillery shell as the Japanese reported.



Soviets engaged in a supposed "reconstruction" of how the deaths of Hitler and Braun took place.⁸⁰ It could be this is not a reconstruction of the event, but an attempt to plan out the lying narrative of a suicide.

⁷⁹ Trevor-Roper, Hugh. *The Last Days of Hitler*. 1947. Internet Archive, New York, Macmillan Company, 1947, pp. 204-205, <https://www.archive.org/details/lastdaysofhitler0000trev>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.

⁸⁰ "HISTORY in IMAGES: Pictures of War, History , WW2: Hitler's Last Refuge: Führerbunker (LARGE IMAGES)." *HISTORY in IMAGES*, <https://historyimages.blogspot.com/2011/09/hitlers-last-refuge-fuhrerbunker-after.html>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2024.

If the public has been told a lie about the cause of World War 2 by mainstream historians who have connections with government intelligence communities, and much of the claims of atrocities allegedly committed by the Germans is also a lie, Christians should also call into question the credibility of what they have said about Adolf Hitler's death. If it can now be considered that what the Reich government and its allies were initially saying are plausible then there's three possible scenarios a person could believe in Hitler having a heroic death fighting the communists:

- 1) There was some kind of shoot out in the bunker (either an assassination by traitors in the bunker who wanted to surrender, or the Soviets, since it was officially reported they entered the bunker on May 2nd – i.e. they won in the shootout)
- 2) Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun died of sniper fire while outside the chancellery. They may have done this with the intention that they would be killed together given the chancellery was surrounded by the Soviets
- 3) The Chancellery was hit by Soviet shelling and poisonous gas as the Tokyo radio reported, killing Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun and others such as Goebbels and his family, with the cause of their deaths later attributed to "suicide" by cyanide capsules.

From trying to piece together the evidence of the stories, the Reich chancellery and bunker being hit by shelling and poisoning gas would account for a lack of intact bodies to autopsy, cyanide residue and wounds to the skulls used as evidence being from shrapnel from the exploding shell, rather than a gunshot wound.

The suicide narrative has too many contradictions to be true, because it is trying to turn a lie into the truth by Allies so that Hitler could be portrayed as weak, did not die honourably as a soldier so that everything the Germans admired about him was a nazi fabrication. The suicide narrative also meant that according to Christian theology, he went to hell, as the final confirmation that Hitler did not hold Christian morals.

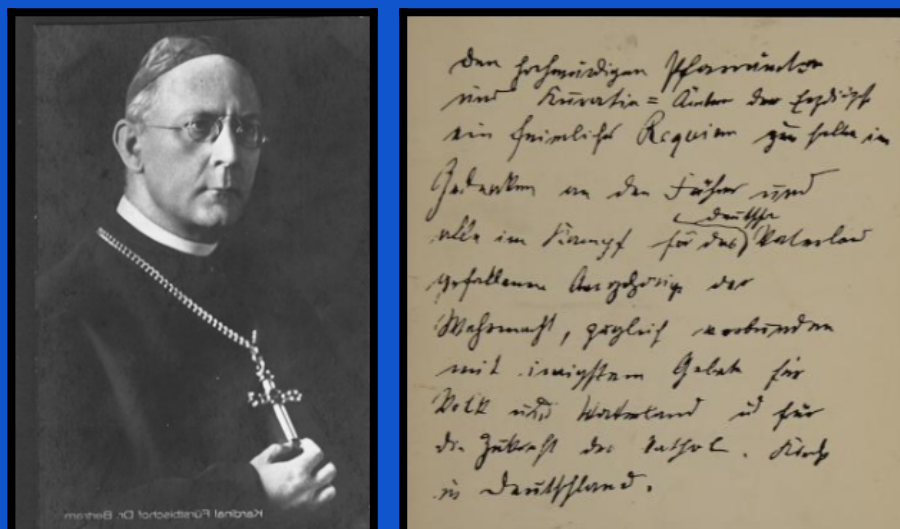
In conclusion Admiral Dönitz was not lying to the Germans when he announced Hitler's death was while fighting the Communists. Hitler did die a soldier's death in battle on the front lines right up to the last moment of his life as he said on April 24th that he would stay and fight to the death in Berlin, and Martin Bormann still said to Dönitz on April 30th.

CONCLUSION

The only way to come to a sensible conclusion on whether or not Adolf Hitler was a Christian and whether people in Europe of his time saw him as Christian (not the American-Zionist bastardised “Judeo-Christianity”) is to look at what a Catholic in the Church at that time was raised to believe, and what the clergy were advising to Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

This booklet has clearly laid out that the Catholic Church did not expect a layman like Hitler, who was a soldier to be a theological expert and read every papal encyclical as he was part of the “listening church”. In reviewing Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*, this booklet has addressed several concepts that are stumbling blocks for many white Christians—the meaning of the Swastika from a German and Christian standpoint, positive Christianity, the concept of an Aryan peoples, and the German’s eugenic policy. These all perfectly are within the realm of common Catholic thought even before Adolf Hitler was born. The National Socialists racial and eugenics laws were drafted based on the advice of several Catholic theologians to ensure they did not transgress church teaching at the time nor caused any moral conflicts with the spirit of Catholic teaching. Despite crafting a eugenic policy based on the advice of Catholic theologians, it can be seen that after the Vatican issued its condemnation of mercy killing and the protest given directly to Adolf Hitler by the Bishops, Adolf Hitler signed an order to end the euthanasia program to follow his Church in correcting the error. When it comes to the very end of his life, it can be seen that the evidence for a death by suicide are very poor, and suicide was not in the nature of the NSDAP worldview.

To end this booklet with a last piece of evidence, it is the signed instruction by Cardinal Adolf Bertram, who was Archbishop of Breslau throughout the duration of the 3rd Reich. In early May of 1945 after hearing the death of Adolf Hitler, he instructed the churches in his diocese to hold a requiem mass for the soul of Adolf Hitler. The good Cardinal was head of the German Fulda Bishops Conference, and represented all of the Bishops in Germany in dealing with the government. Despite having many meetings with Adolf Hitler, no Bishops ever called into question, even privately, Adolf Hitler’s Catholicism and believed he was Catholic to the very end.



Cardinal Adolf Bertram and his instructions for a requiem mass in honour of the soul of Adolf Hitler^{81 82}

“...a solemn requiem mass in memory of the Führer and all members of the Wehrmacht who fell in the fight for the German fatherland, combined with heartfelt prayers for the people and fatherland and for the future of the Catholic Church in Germany”.⁸³

May Adolf Hitler Rest in Peace.

⁸¹ Scholder, Klaus. *A Requiem for Hitler*. Trinity PressIntl, 1989.
<https://www.archive.org/details/requiemforhitler0000scho/>.

⁸² Daniel Jonah Goldhagen (1996). *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*. New York: Knopf, pp. 454, 597.

⁸³ Scholder, K. (1980). Ein Requiem Für Hitler: Kardinal Bertram Und Der Deutsche Episkopat Im Dritten Reich. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. 25 Oct. 1980.

APPENDIX—ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1) Resources on debunking the Holocaust narrative:

- a) *Holocaust Encyclopedia—Uncensored and Unrestrained*, Academic Research Media Review Education Group LTD,
<https://www.holocaustencyclopedia.com/>.
- b) *Holocaust Claims—Questioning Holocaust Claims*. 16 Dec. 2023,
<https://www.holocaust.claims/>. Accessed 18 Dec. 2023.
- c) “Holocaust Handbooks & Documentaries.” *Holocaust Handbooks*, Castle Hill Publishers, 2009,
<https://www.holocausthandbooks.com>. Accessed 20 Dec. 2023.
- d) *Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust*, Bradley Smith Charitable Trust, 1996, <https://www.codoh.com>.
- e) Irebodd, Dean. “Auschwitz: The Surprising Hidden Truth.” *Internet Archive*, Dean Irebodd, 2012,
- f) <https://www.archive.org/details/Auschwitz—TheSurprisingHiddenTruth>. Accessed 20 Dec. 2023.
- g) Irebodd, Dean. “One Third the Holocaust.” *Internet Archive*, Dean Irebodd, 7 Feb. 2021, <https://www.archive.org/details/one-third-holo>. Accessed 18 Dec. 2023.

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* This document, pre-dates The Third Reich, was written by German Catholics during World War 1. It shows liberals and Catholics outside of Germany were making the war into a religious issue by producing false atrocity propaganda that Kaiser Wilhelm II was persecuting Catholics. Liberals were portraying themselves as the saviours of Christendom. These Catholics point out that the liberals could not be trusted since they supported the French Revolution and the further attacks on the Church in France in the early 1900s.